

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVIII, No. 19.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2467.

HOUSE IS AGAINST PLAN FOR ORDER OF ITS MEASURES

Lively Discussion Over Suggestion That Four Bills Take Reg- ular Order.

The House is on the verge of getting down to work in earnest, as foreshadowed by the fight yesterday afternoon over a resolution making the County, Loan, Appropriation and Municipal bills the order of the day in succession. The translation of the county law into Hawaiian having been printed, it is the plan to take it up as quickly as possible, and every one in the lower body seems ready to continue its consideration until it is completed.

There was a fight over the order, and it ended in the tabling of the Harris resolution, so that there will be a revival of the struggle later. The result showed a division of parties. Twelve Republicans and six Home Rulers voted for tabling and eight Republican and three Home Rulers for making the order the rule of the House. The fight against the plan was made by Kumalae and Kaniho, and that for it by Harris and Knudsen. The Kumalae faction showed an inclination to push the Long bill, for a city and county of Honolulu, to the exclusion of the Republican plan of a general law, and Kumalae astonished his fellows by declaring that the appropriation bill should be put last, for the reason that if it is not passed the Governor must call an extra session.

The Leprosy resolution of the Senate was passed in the House after a long discussion, the vote against it being light.

The Senate discussed the Fire Claims emergency appropriation and pledged itself to pass it within the week. There was as well a discussion over medical examiners but they were finally confirmed. The bailiff act repeal was passed through third reading.

IN THE HOUSE.

When the journal had been read, Treasurer Kepoikal's letter, gently reminding the Legislature that measures had been introduced to reduce the revenues and suggesting that there be a careful investigation of revenues and departmental matters before final action was read. Chairman Harris, of the Finance Committee, for the information of the House announced that he had taken up the matter with the Superintendent of Public Works. Cooper acknowledged the receipt of the resolution in regard to weekly payments of laborers and announced that he had issued strict orders against advancing money to workmen by supervisors and that he was in favor of weekly payments.

LONG LEPROSY TALK.

The House received the Senate's joint resolution on the leprosy lazaretto. As soon as it was read Kumalae moved its adoption with a chorus of seconds, and Kaniho moved indefinite postponement. Paele got the floor and gave a history of the settlement saying that in every year there was a report of increased numbers of lepers but never a report of lepers cured. He said Dr. Alvares had cured two children at the Kalihi Detention station but the Board of Health had kept the fact secret. An eminent physician of Paris, he said, had declared that one-half the patients are not lepers. By turning the lepers over to the Federal government, he said, the people would be relieved of the burden of maintaining them. Chillingworth said the only point made against the resolution was that by turning the Molokai people over to the United States they would be cured. On the contrary, he said, there would be a dumping ground here for lepers whom the United States has not been able to cure at home.

Pulaa said that to make this a leper country would mean the end of the sugar industry which is the mainstay of the country, for our product would not be consumed.

Kaniho called attention to the fact that in thirty-eight years there was not a single record of a cure. He said the charge that sugar would be rejected was unfounded as there has never been an instance of the rejection of a cargo from Hawaii. He said there were frequent publications of cures effected in America. For thirty-eight years white doctors had been in charge there and not a single one of his color had been permitted to go to attempt a cure. He referred to the fact that 300 lepers had petitioned to be placed under Federal control. He threatened to publish the action of the Maui members if they should vote against the petitioners, who had helped send them here. He said the First Legislature had proved that the bread, the meat, the rice and the salmon were bad, and this resolution proposes to keep the control of the lepers under the same people who furnished the bad food.

KANIHO CALLED DOWN.

The speaker closed the debate by saying that Kaniho's attempt to intimidate members might lay him liable to contempt. He said he was the only Home Ruler from Maui and he would remind Kaniho that he had declared against Federal control of lepers and against the charge that the sugar industry would be ruined by the Federal government. He said that he had hoped there would be a fair trial of the charge that the sugar industry would be ruined by the Federal government. He said that he had hoped there would be a fair trial of the charge that the sugar industry would be ruined by the Federal government.

Senate, authorizing the Secretary of the Territory to notify the Secretary of the Treasury that money for the expenses of fire claims payment would be appropriated within one week. The point was raised by Kellinot that it was the duty of the Secretary of the Territory to attend to such matters. Kumalae explained that the Territory had to meet the expenses of bringing the cash and preparing the bonds, and the resolution was to give assurance that the money for expenses would be forthcoming.

FIGHT OVER EXPENSES.

Fernandes, from the committee on printing, announced that there were a number of bills printed and ready for distribution. The committee also reported favorably the Fernandez resolution on pay for work done, with the amendment that the pay for proof reading be 25 cents a page instead of 25 cents a folio. Greenwell presented a minority report on the same resolution, recommending for printing and proof reading \$1.50; translating, 50 cents; typewriting, 25 cents a page. He said also that he presented the report after going into the matter thoroughly with various printing offices and others having similar service performed and that the Senate was paying the prices he recommended.

Letters from all printing offices were read showing that there was no charge for proof reading by any of them.

Harris moved, Knudsen seconded, the adoption of the minority report, and Paele moved the adoption of the majority report. Harris said the regular rates were sufficient and there were all that should be charged. He called attention to errors in the printing of the Governor's message on several pages and several errors in a half dozen bills. He asked Chairman Fernandez if there would be payment for the proof reading of bills in which he had called attention to errors. Fernandez said the printing houses refused to read proof on the bills and Kumalae supplemented by the statement that there would be payment for all bills already printed. The House was not to be dictated to by the Senate but members must answer to their own consciences. He said it would facilitate work to have the translations done rapidly and well. As to errors he said these were being made by printing offices to compel extra payment for proof reading.

BECKLEY FEARS A RING.

Speaker Beckley said that he would not approve any bills for work prior to the appointment of committees above 50 cents a page for translation. He said it looked like a ring had been formed to corner translations and loot the treasury through certain representatives. He said he did not wish a repetition of the scandals of the last Legislature. He directed the printing committee to submit a list of translators so the House might see who was being employed and might know if it was to pay for the work of competent or incompetent. The Chair had been recognized as a competent translator in all courts and he would say to cents was a proper charge and a cent more was a nuisance. He therefore ordered that there be submitted to the House a complete list of all translators employed.

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BRITISH WAR VESSELS HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO VISIT HONOLULU

Four British war crafts will be headed for Honolulu harbor in a very short time. Two of these will be cruisers and two torpedo destroyers.

The former are to simply convey the little four funnelled destroyers, the most interesting vessels of war. The destroyers will be here on their way from Esquimaux to Hongkong. They have been ordered to China where they will be employed in chasing pirates on the West River.

The two torpedo destroyers are the Sparrowhawk and the Vitago. These are now at Esquimaux where they have been repaired and specially strengthened for the rough voyage across the Pacific. They were ordered to China last year but a big protest was made at Esquimaux against weakening that important station and the British Admiralty allowed them to remain on the British Columbian coast. Now definite orders have been issued for them to sail for China, via Honolulu, on April 15th.

The British cruiser Amphion, which is now cruising off the South American coast, has been ordered back to Esquimaux and will arrive there about March 25th. The Amphion will accompany the two small crafts as far as Honolulu. From China another cruiser is to arrive to accompany the vessels from Honolulu to Hongkong and the destroyers will probably be in Honolulu for sometime while waiting for the cruiser from China to arrive.

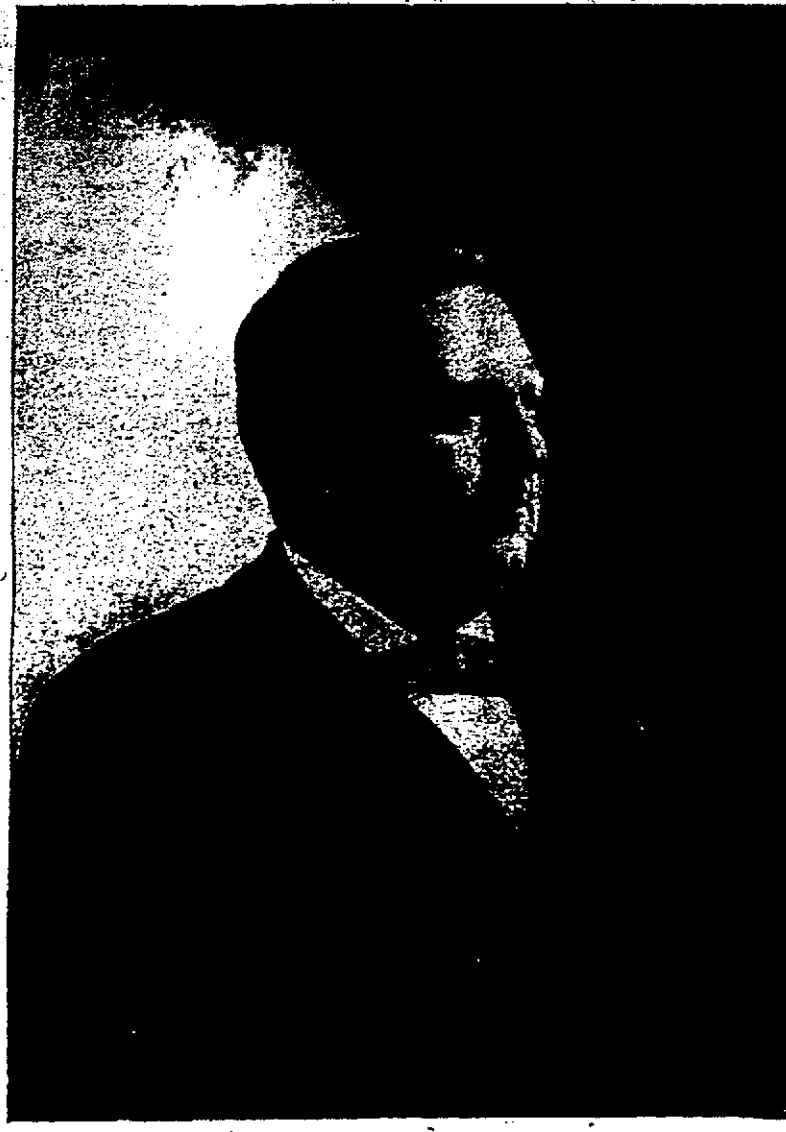
As the battleship Wisconsin is to arrive here some time in May the prospects are that Honolulu will witness a great deal of naval activity around this port during the early summer.

The Amphion is a second-class cruiser of 4,500 tons and was commissioned in 1900.

IMMIGRANT COMMISSIONER IS COMING TO HAWAII

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Frank P. Sargent, chief of the Bureau of Immigration, has decided to visit Honolulu early in April to investigate the conditions growing out of the immigration of Chinese.



THE NEW IMMIGRANT COMMISSIONER.

Frank P. Sargent, who succeeded Mr. Powderly, is the President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and is a member of the Arbitration Board lately appointed by the Civic Federation.

and Japanese. It is rumored about the Departments that there have been irregularities in the administration of the bureau's affairs in Hawaii.

Treaties to be Ratified.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The Republicans in the Senate have decided to expedite the Cuban and Panama treaties.

An Inventor Dead.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 5.—Muir, the inventor of the paper carwheel, is dead.

IRA D. SANKEY THE GOSPEL SINGER STRICKEN BLIND

Republican Senators Will Speedily Ratify the Cuban Tariff and Panama Canal Treaties.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

BROOKLYN, March 5.—Ira W. Sankey, the singing-evangelist, has been stricken with blindness.

Ira W. Sankey, now nearly sixty-three years of age, former partner of the late Dwight L. Moody as a solo singer and lecturer in evangelistic work, has not appeared very much in public since Moody's death, but his songs have increased in popularity. His songs for Sunday schools and churches have been published in all languages and have attained a circulation of more than fifty million copies. He composed many of the most popular gospel songs of his day. He made an immense amount of money from song and lecture and has devoted a large portion of this to church work and to assisting in the building of Y. M. C. A. structures. He has lived in Oxford street, Brooklyn, for years but has maintained an office on Fifth avenue, in New York.

Korea Seeking a Loan.

BRUSSELS, March 5.—Korea is negotiating for a \$30,000,000 loan.

Korean trade for the last two years has been in a stagnant condition. Famine has reduced a portion of the population of the country to dire straits. Foreign trade has been slack owing chiefly to Korea's poor system of finances. A recent Korean consular report states that the chief difficulty with which foreign trade has to contend is the disastrous condition of the currency throughout the empire. The Korean government, in defiance of the first principles of sound finance, is flooding the country with a nickel coinage whose intrinsic value is only one-eighth of its face value, without any gold or silver reserve with which to redeem it. As a natural consequence these coins, which under proper conditions should be merely tokens, are at a continually increasing rate of discount as against Japanese gold yen, the recognized basis for calculation of prices where foreign articles are concerned.

President Stands by Crum.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The President has renominated Dr. Crum for collector of the port of Charleston, S. C.

The President wishes Dr. Crum, a negro, to be confirmed as Collector of the Port of Charleston, and all available white influence in the South has been brought to bear on the Senate to prevent such action. At the regular session of the Senate the President sent Crum's nomination in and it was referred to the Committee on Commerce. This committee reported adversely on the nomination and the Senate did not take a vote on the question. The President wishes to force a vote and the negro friends of Dr. Crum are making great efforts to have the vote on strict party lines in order that he may win.

Emigrants for Canada.

LONDON, England, March 5.—Two thousand emigrants have left so far this month for Canada.

The Canadian government maintains in England an immigration bureau which is doing extensive work in the way of securing settlers for the Canadian northwest. This Bureau advertises the attractions of Canada, from a settler's standpoint, in newspapers in every section of the British Isles and answers to inquiries contain a large amount of printed matters dealing with Canada, giving statistics and general information concerning the country. Recent reports from Ottawa stated that this year promises to be a record one for immigration in Canada.

A Destructive Blizzard.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 5.—The prevailing blizzard has caused a loss to stockmen of half a million dollars.

The Last of the Allies.

CARACAS, March 5.—H. M. S. Pallas, the last warship of the allies, has left Venezuelan waters.

Perils of the Deep.

SYDNEY, March 5.—A schooner is reported lost with seven men.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 5.—Paauhau, \$17; Hawaiian Commercial \$46; Honokaa, \$14.50; Makaweli, \$27.50.

TACOMA, Wash., March 5.—Fire broke out today in the hold of the American-Hawaiian freighter Arizonian. Considerable damage was done, which will delay the sailing of the steamer several days.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—It has been decided that the small complement of American troops now in Cuba shall remain indefinitely to care for the new American stations secured at Guantanamo and Bahia Honda.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, March 5.—Preparations for war throughout Turkey are going forward steadily despite the peaceful replies to the demands of the Powers. The Turkish Minister of War is now reported to be buying munitions of war in Germany.

LONDON, England, March 5.—The conflict between bands of Macedonians and Turkish troops is causing renewed alarm among the Powers over the situation in the Balkans. The declarations of the Powers for reform are receiving scant courtesy and there seems small prospect that war can be averted.

MAR 26 1903

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powder is the greatest menace to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, March 3.
Ship: Walaalea, Mosher, from Kilauea, at 5 a. m.
Ship: Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lae, at 5 a. m.

Wednesday, March 4.
A. H. S. S. Nebraskan, Greene, from San Francisco.
L. I. S. S. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kapaemahu.
L. I. S. S. Kaula, Bruhn, from Hawaii.
W. S. S. Lehua, Naopala, from Mokohauia.
W. S. S. Helene, Thompson, from Hawaii and Maui ports.

Thursday, March 5.
Ship: Nihau, W. Thompson, from Ahukini, at 7:25 a. m.
Ship: Walaalea, Mosher, from Anahulu and Kilauea, at 4:33 a. m.
Ship: W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kilauea, at 10 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, March 3.
Ship: Kilauea, Freeman, for Kilauea and Papeete.
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MAUNA ALA STRIKES LOG

Bark Thirty Days on Her Voyage to Coast.

It seems that the bark Mauna Ala, which reached San Francisco from this port on February 23, after a strenuous passage lasting thirty days, had all that she could do to make port at all. In fact, if the bark had not been strongly constructed, she would in all probability have been at the bottom of the sea by this time.

The Mauna Ala left here on January 24th, with 16,415 bags of sugar on board. She had fair wind and fine weather for the first two days of this port. Then, when she was bowling along with every sail drawing, she struck a floating log with a shock that shook her to her keelson, and at once commenced to leak badly. Also, the weather began to get bad and for nine days great seas swept over and the timber of the bark already injured by the collision with the log, were so strained that the vessel began leaking at the rate of about two inches an hour. From that time on, though the bad weather finally blew itself out, it was a fight to keep the ship afloat—a long and a hard fight.

Crippled as she was, the Mauna Ala finally got into port with all her supply of fresh water gone and with her crew on short rations. It is reported, however, that her cargo was not damaged by the leak. It was a severe task, but the sea water was kept down by the pumps.

ALIENS NOW TAXED \$2

Collector of Customs Receives New Orders.

Aliens arriving in Hawaii from and after March 4, 1903, are now subject to a head tax of \$2 each, imposed by the Collector of Customs, instead of \$1 as heretofore. When the America Maru arrived on March 18 from Honolulu and Hongkong all her Chinese and Japanese passengers and other foreigners on the list for this port will be compelled to pay over to Collector Blackbe the sum of \$2 each before landing. The Collector will act on the instructions received yesterday from H. A. Taylor, of the Treasury Department, in accordance with the provisions of the new Immigration bill, as follows:

"Head tax, aliens arriving March 4 and after, two dollars. Collect accordingly." "The manifests upon which ship's officers are required to fill in the names of alien passengers, together with certain data concerning them, are to be made upon three sheets each of a different color, indicating respectively first and second-class and steerage passengers. The name of each passenger is to be written in full together with the age and sex, whether married or single, the calling or occupation, whether able to read or write, nationality, the race to be determined by the stock from which they sprung and the language they speak, last residence and final destination. There is also to be inserted an answer as to whether the passenger has a ticket to such destination, by whom the passage was paid, whether he or she is in possession of \$30 or upward, and if less, how much; whether he or she was ever before in the United States and if so when and where; whether they are going to join a relative, and if so, what relative, the name and address.

One question which has caused considerable adverse comment on the Atlantic coast is whether the passenger has ever been in prison or an almshouse or supported by charity and whether a polygamist. Particular inquiry is made as to whether he or she is under contract, express or implied, to labor in any part of the United States. The condition of the health, mental and physical, and whether the passenger is deformed or crippled, is also noted down.

The list of races or peoples by which the ship and quarantine and immigration officers are guided in classifying the passengers is given as follows: African (black), Armenian, Bohemian, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Chinese, Croatian, Cuban, Dalmatian, Dutch, East Indian, English, Filipino, Finnish, Flemish, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Hungarian, Irish, Italian (North), Italian (South), Japanese, Korean, Lithuanian, Magyar, Mexican, Montenegrin, Moravian, Pacific Islander, Polish, Portuguese, Roumanian, Russian, Ruthenian (Rusniak), Scandinavian (Norwegian, Dane, and Swede), Scotch, Serbian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish, Spanish-American, Syrian, Turkish, Welsh, West Indian.

All of the official calls for tenders for supplies and on contracts for public buildings, bridges and wharves appear in The Official Record and in no other paper. No contractor is sure that he has an opportunity to tender on all public contracts unless he takes the "Record."

Convincing Proof

The Average Honolulu Citizen Must Accept the Following Proof.

The great Sir Isaac Newton, one of the most profound reasoners the world ever produced, once cut a large hole in a board fence to allow a favorite cat access to two gardens, and cut a smaller hole to allow her kitten to follow her. The weakness manifested in Sir Isaac's action was due to a want of thought. Any reader who mentally debates the proof offered here about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and arrives at any other conclusion than that stated in this citizen's statement, is as short of reasoning powers as the philosopher when he turned carpenter.

Mr. H. S. Swinton of this city says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints, such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

BY AUTHORITY.

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WAREHOUSE AND WHARF SHED ON HAWAII.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works at Honolulu, until 12 m., Monday, the 20th day of March, 1903, for constructing wharf-shed at Honoapiʻana, Hawaii; also for constructing ware-house at Honoapiʻana, Hawaii. Plans and specifications on file in the office of Superintendent of Public Works, Honolulu, in office of H. E. Richards, Agent Department of Public Works, Hilo; in office of L. S. Angat, Kona; and in office of F. Buchholz, Kona, Hawaii. The Superintendent reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Bids will be on both buildings or separately.

HENRY E. COOPER, Superintendent of Public Works, Honolulu, March 2, 1903. 62497—Mar. 5, 10, 12.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by John M. Vivas of Honolulu, Oahu, to William R. Castle, trustee, dated January 29th, 1898, recorded in Liber 174, page 383, now held by Western and Hawaiian Investment Company, Limited, as assignee, notice is hereby given that the assignee of mortgage intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of interest as well as principal.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1903, at 12 noon of said day, unless said mortgage with all expenses are paid prior to said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle, attorney for mortgagee. Dated Honolulu, March 6th, 1903. WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN INVESTMENT CO., LTD., Assignee of Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of: Two and 52-100 acres in Kalihi, described in said mortgage as Apanas 1 and 3 of R. P. 3500 on L. C. Award 1178 (to Keuwi). Should said premises not realize sufficient to cover said mortgage and expenses, there will also be sold certain mortgages and notes to said Vivas, which were assigned over as further security collateral to his note, to wit: Mortgage of Manuel Gouveia, dated Jan. 26, 1898, Liber 174, page 382. Mortgage of Maria de I. Sousa, dated Jan. 25, 1898, Liber 174, page 384. Mortgage of Antonio Freitas, dated Jan. 25, 1898, Liber 174, page 385. Mortgage of J. de Freitas, dated Jan. 25, 1898, Liber 174, page 386. 62497—Mar. 6, 12, 20, 27, April 3.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Isabella K. Winston vs. Theodore A. Winston.—Term Summons. To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summon Theodore A. Winston, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 2nd day of February next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Isabella K. Winston, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed Petition.

And have you then there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon. WITNESS Hon. J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of (Seal) the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 22nd day of January, 1903. GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, Oahu. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original summons in said cause, and that the said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause, until the next May, A. D. 1903. Term of this Court. J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, February 10, 1903. 2461—Feb. 12, 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13, 20.

That the said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause, until the next May, A. D. 1903. Term of this Court.

J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, February 10, 1903. 2461—Feb. 12, 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13, 20.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Amelia R. Lennon vs. Michael E. Lennon.—Term Summons. To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summon Michael E. Lennon, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 2nd day of February next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Amelia R. Lennon, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed Petition.

And have you then there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon. WITNESS Hon. John T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of (Seal) the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 8th day of January, 1903. HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, Oahu. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original summons in said cause, and that the said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause, until the next May, A. D. 1903. Term of this Court. GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, February 10, 1903. 2461—Feb. 12, 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13, 20.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Virginia Hendrickson vs. Julius Hendrickson.—Term Summons. To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summon Julius Hendrickson, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 2nd day of February next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Virginia Hendrickson, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed Petition for Divorce.

And have you then there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon. WITNESS Hon. J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of (Seal) the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 12th day of January, 1903. J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, Oahu. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original summons in said cause, and that the said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause, until the next May, A. D. 1903. Term of this Court. GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, February 10, 1903. 2461—Feb. 12, 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13, 20.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Lydia R. Allen vs. George C. Allen.—Term Summons. To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summon George C. Allen, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 2nd day of February, 1903 next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Lydia R. Allen, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed Libel.

And have you then there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon. WITNESS Hon. J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of (Seal) the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 3rd day of November, 1902. GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, Oahu. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original summons in said cause, and that the said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause, until the next May, A. D. 1903. Term of this Court. J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, February 10, 1903. 2461—Feb. 12, 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13, 20.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Lydia R. Allen vs. George C. Allen.—Term Summons. To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summon George C. Allen, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 2nd day of February, 1903 next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Lydia R. Allen, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed Libel.

And have you then there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon. WITNESS Hon. J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of (Seal) the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 3rd day of November, 1902. GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

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And have you then there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon. WITNESS Hon. J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of (Seal) the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 3rd day of November, 1902. GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

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J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, February 10, 1903. 2461—Feb. 12, 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13, 20.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Amelia R. Lennon vs. Michael E. Lennon.—Term Summons. To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summon Michael E. Lennon, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 2nd day of February next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Amelia R. Lennon, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed Petition.

And have you then there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon. WITNESS Hon. John T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of (Seal) the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 8th day of January, 1903. HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, Oahu. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original summons in said cause, and that the said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause, until the next May, A. D. 1903. Term of this Court. GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, February 10, 1903. 2461—Feb. 12, 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13, 20.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Virginia Hendrickson vs. Julius Hendrickson.—Term Summons. To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summon Julius Hendrickson, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 2nd day of February next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Virginia Hendrickson, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed Petition for Divorce.

And have you then there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon. WITNESS Hon. J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of (Seal) the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 12th day of January, 1903. J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, Oahu. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original summons in said cause, and that the said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause, until the next May, A. D. 1903. Term of this Court. GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, February 10, 1903. 2461—Feb. 12, 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13, 20.

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HOUSE IS PROMISED LARGE AMOUNT OF WORK IN MEASURES TODAY

For the Third Time Arrangement
Has Been Made for Taking
Up County Bill.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

For the third time the House, through some of its interested members, announces that it will take up the County bill today. This is upon an assurance given that the printed copies of the measure are to be laid upon the desks of the members this morning.

On this assumption there is a feeling that the next few weeks will be busy ones. There is a determination on the part of some of the hardest working members of the House that there should be adopted some such resolution of order as has been accepted by the Senate, making the County bill, the Loan act and the Appropriation measures the orders of the day until they have been completed.

There is however a little bit of blocking in the way, and the bringing about of this understanding may take some time. There has been a sentiment developing recently that the Municipal bill should be put ahead of the appropriation bills. This will be fought by the conservative members, for they insist that with a County bill out of the way and time for committee action while the appropriations are being worked along there is no necessity for making the Municipal bill special order until later in the session.

The House has got down to some work, there being a number of bills printed but from the manner of calling them up there seems to be little in the minds of the members except the County bill. The session of yesterday was distinguished by the reappearance of the old friend, a plan for the taxing of sugar. This comes from Oili, but there was no enthusiasm expressed over the visitor.

The Senate promptly laid on the table the resolution providing for extra pay for the clerk for doing his work and received many bills. In one of these there is provision that the people shall pay for a general cemetery. Lahainaluna seems to have received a blow, in that it cannot be changed into an agricultural college because of its endowment, making it necessary that it be kept as a sectarian school.

SENATE WORK IS ADVANCED

The Senate notified the House of the passage of the bill amending the law with reference to the tax on malt liquors and remitting claims for special taxes under it. The bill was taken up and passed first reading. The Senate joint resolution asking Congress to appropriate \$250,000, or give 25 per cent of the customs revenue, for the purpose of assisting the cause of education was received and the resolution was adopted by the House.

A memorial was received from the Executive Committee of the Republican party forwarding a resolution protesting against the employment of Orientals on public works, and the same was laid on the table to be considered with a bill of similar nature.

W. K. Keoho, of Kipahulu, Maui, petitioned for recompense for damages to his land by the running of a road through it, alleging that the board had taken his land, cut through the two patches and damaged the land in the sum named. This was referred to the judicial committee for investigation.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED.

The committee on public lands and internal improvements reported favorably upon the following items: That the government lands at Makooku be sold to settlers and that a road be built at a cost of \$2,500 from the Kinuau wharf, Hilo, to the Waialeale lands; recommending an appropriation for extending School street to the Kamehameha IV road; \$5,000 for lighting King street; \$45,000 for a road from the Pali Kaiohine to Pauuhuhu.

Fernandez reported from the printing committee that certain bills and the Governor's message were ready for distribution.

Kumalae reported from the special committee on the Chinese fund that it needed more time to consider the matter, which was granted.

AFTER HEALTH BOARD.

Paele gave notice that he would introduce bills as follows: To reorganize the Board of Health, and to repeal act 60 of 1896 also chapter 72 of the session laws of 1892. Under suspension of the rules the former passed first reading. He also introduced a resolution calling for the appropriation of \$5,200 for a bridge at Kaneohe; \$3,000 for a bridge at Kahuku; \$5,000 for a bridge at Waiohale and Kaialae.

Knudson gave notice that he would introduce a bill to encourage diversified industries.

Kellinof gave notice, and was permitted to introduce, a bill providing a franchise for A. L. C. Atkinson and associates to supply gas and relating to children running on the streets after sunset. The bill passed first reading.

FACTS AS TO EMPLOYERS.

Vida then introduced the following resolution, which was adopted: "That in order to properly legislate in the matter of city and county governments as to salaries and other expenditures, and taxation underlying the same, the Governor be and is hereby requested to furnish this House, within ten days from the passage of this resolution, or as soon thereafter as possible, a statement of the number of persons regularly employed and paid by the Territory on each of the several islands of the Territory, together with the salary or wages paid the same, and the maximum and minimum number of persons temporarily employed and paid by the Territory on each of the several islands of the Territory, if in the course of the administration of affairs it is necessary at any period or

periods in the year to temporarily employ any number of extra persons for any service whatsoever."

LAND REDEMPTION AFTER SALE.

Kumalae gave notice and then introduced bills authorizing licenses for the sale of liquors by restaurant keepers in Honolulu, Wailuku and Hilo; also an act providing for the redemption of lands sold under mortgage.

Damien gave notice that he would introduce an act relating to limitation of time for action to recover possession of lands; also providing qualifications of persons elected or appointed to office.

WANTS TO TAX SUGAR.

Oili served notice on the House that he would present a bill providing for the levying of a tax on all sugar produced in the Islands.

Pulaa asked for appropriations of \$25,000 for a road from Kahuku to Kaulanamauna, Kohala; \$40,000 for a road from Pahala to Kalanapele.

NEW EDUCATION LAWS.

Kaili gave notice that he would introduce a bill to amend the laws governing public instruction.

Pulaa was permitted to introduce his bill repealing sections 1481 and 1482, chapter 85, of the penal laws, which passed first reading.

FOR MAUI ROADS.

Pali asked for appropriations of \$15,000 for repairs and maintenance of roads at Lahaina, and \$10,000 for a road from Lahaina to Honolulu.

The House then took a recess until 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION BILLS.

Pulaa opened the afternoon session, which began at 1:05 o'clock, with a notice that he would introduce a bill to amend section 1280 of the civil laws, as amended by chapter 24 of the laws of 1892.

Kau announced that he would present bills to prevent the employment of minors in places where intoxicating liquors are sold, and to prevent minors from visiting such places; to create the office of county road supervisor in each county; and to authorize and regulate the placing of electric wires in the streets of Honolulu.

FLAGS FOR SCHOOLS.

Kaniho introduced a resolution providing that an appropriation of \$5,000 be placed in the appropriation bill to purchase Hawaiian and American flags, six feet in size, for each school house in the Territory, the same to be kept in view of the classes during school hours.

There was some little criticism as the point was made that the Grand Army post here was furnishing American flags to the schools. Finally the resolution was sent to slumber with the education committee.

The bill providing for the designation of the Hawaiian standard of the Territory was then, under suspension of the rules, passed second reading and made the order of the day for Wednesday.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, adjourned to admit of committee meetings.

IN THE SENATE.

All members of the Senate were present at yesterday's session, which lasted but one hour.

Senator McCandless presented a petition from thirteen residents and taxpayers praying for the extension of the water mains out McCully street. The petition was referred by the President to the Loan Bill Committee. Senator Crabbe stating that he would stick to his rights and refer all such petitions.

FAVOR PRESENT SYSTEM.

Senator Baldwin presented a petition

(Continued on Page 2.)

THE POPE CELEBRATES HIS JUBILEE AMID MOST IMPOSING CEREMONIES



LEO XIII.

WIRELESS PLANS FOR AN HAWAIIAN CONNECTION

The Oregonian prints the following correspondence from its Washington Bureau:

"Wireless telegraphic communication between the United States and the Philippines, via Hawaii, is promised within the next 18 months by Dr. Deforest, with whose wireless telegraph system the Navy Department has been experimenting at Annapolis. Speaking of the projected work the doctor said:

"Long before the success of the trans-Atlantic wireless telegraphy was publicly demonstrated, the officials of the American Deforest Company had completed plans for an elaborate system of gigantic power stations for spanning the Pacific. By next June there will be two trans-Pacific cables, and it is safe to say that there will be no more cables laid across that ocean. Several months ago the company placed large orders for high power transformers and generators with several large manufacturers of electrical apparatus. Two of the stations shortly to be begun by the company will far exceed in power those in existence today for Atlantic work. One of these stations is to be in the Philippines, at a point not far from Manila, and the other on the northernmost part of the Hawaiian group.

"This range from Manila to Honolulu is the longest and most difficult in the world, and plants for generating 60 kilowatts are laid out for these two stations. Three towers, each 250 feet in height, are to be erected as near to highwater mark as possible at each station, with the buildings for power house, receiving station and relay offices erected in the triangular space among the towers. The power at these two stations is to be generated by steam—a full plant of boilers and turbine steam engines being provided. These latter will be coupled direct to three 20-kilowatt generators of 40-circle frequency and of a design to furnish a peculiar form of wave." In addition to the stations at Manila and Hawaii, the company will erect a small station at Hongkong, to connect with the Manila station. The American station is to be erected near the southern end of Lower California Peninsula.

LITTLE FARMS NEAR THE TOWN

Ten-acre farms in close proximity to the city upon which can be raised vegetables, dairying in a modified form carried on, and henneries developed from small beginnings, are what Rudolph Duncan believes will be one of the most attractive forms of small farming to appeal to the mainlanders who wish to come to the islands and become citizens.

Mr. Duncan had a small piece of ground in Palama not quite an acre in extent on which he raised all the garden truck necessary for the needs of the household and plenty to spare for market. A cow furnished milk and butter; his well-fed hens saved him the expense of buying eggs; a few pigs furnished at times during the year meat for his table. With the aid of an Asiatic he was able to make his place a paying one throughout the year, and furthermore carried on outside work. The one important point to him is that his small place was ample to pay for all his household expenses, even to paying for food supplies obtained at stores which could not be raised on a farm.

"There is a lot of land close to the outskirts of the city which is good for small farming," said Mr. Duncan. "Break this up into ten-acre farms and a man can make a success of providing the living for his household year in and year out. My idea is that men can take up ten-acre farms, build their homes and outbuildings, plant all manner of vegetables and sorghum, keep three or four cows and establish a henneries. Everything in the vegetable line grows well here as everybody knows, and, in time, the place would begin to yield. With the assistance of a Japanese field-hand, such a farm could be easily started. Of course, a small capi-

tal is necessary to begin work. Then the owner could turn his hand to whatever trade he may have and earn wages in the city. With his field-hand continually working on the farm, and with the time he can spare when not engaged at work in the city, especially if the farmer has the ambition to really succeed, there is no question but what the farm will soon begin paying for itself, and his wages outside would be his own above all household expenses. There is always a market for produce, for eggs and butter, and if he has fruit trees to put up preserves, there is money in that also."

That Honolulu requires an index of the advertisements published in the current press in order to enable her business men to transact their affairs intelligently, is the strongest evidence of the growth and progress of the Territory.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

is intended especially for coughs, colds, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received giving accounts of its good works; of aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious; and there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith, & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

Senate Passes the Amended Hawaiian Ditch Bill Letting All Comers Construct Water Systems in the Given Territory.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ROME, Mar. 3.—The celebration of the 20th anniversary of the coronation of Leo XIII. occurred today with ceremonies of impressive grandeur. Seventy thousand strangers were present and Rome contributed as many more. The processions were the most gorgeous seen here since the jubilee of the Pope's entrance to the priesthood. His Holiness is in good health.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 3.—The Senate has passed the amended Hawaiian ditch bill which allows anyone to construct water systems in the territory named.

PORTLAND, O., Mar. 3.—The Dekum block burned today with a loss of a quarter of a million dollars.

ST. LOUIS, Mar. 3.—A Federal injunction has prevented the culmination of the proposed strike on the Wabash system.

CARACAS, Mar. 3.—The British have returned all vessels captured by them except those belonging to the revolutionists which they retain.

DUBLIN, Mar. 3.—The inhabitants of the Arran islands are in starving condition owing to the continuous storm which prevents the sending of supplies.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 3.—Both houses in night session have agreed upon the conference reports of the last appropriation bill. The naval bill provides for the construction of five battleships but no cruisers.

LOS ANGELES, Mar. 3.—Rear Admiral Schley was accorded a great public reception here today.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The Senate today ratified the Hay-Herbert treaty providing for a commission to finally determine and fix the Alaskan boundary, a question that has been in dispute for many years. The American commissioners are ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, Secretary of War Root, and Senator Turner of Washington. The treaty contains the unusual provision that the whole boundary matter is subject to the decision of the arbitrators though the United States has been exercising jurisdiction over most of the territory in dispute uninterruptedly for many years.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The Panama Canal Company has accepted the proposal of Attorney General Knox for an extension of the option of the United States to purchase the canal if suitable agreement can be made by treaty with Colombia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The sundry civil service bill as it has passed Congress carries \$82,000,000 and provides for the improvement of the quarantine station at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The resignation of Rear Admiral Crowninshield as commander of the European squadron has been accepted by the Secretary of the Navy.

NEW YORK, March 3.—William J. Bryan has announced that he will head a new independent party during the coming campaign, in opposition to the forces of what he calls "goldocracy."

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The records of court martial in the Philippines have been sent to the Senate, for use in connection with that body's investigations.

DENVER, Col., March 3.—Troops have been called out for the protection of the smelter works of Colorado City. The strikers are quiet at present.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Andrew Carnegie has supplemented his many gifts of libraries to various cities by a gift of \$1,000,000 to Princeton University.

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 4.—Refined sugar was advanced five points today.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 4.—Paauhau, \$17; Hawaiian Commercial, \$40.50; Honokaa, \$14 3-8.

MAZATLAN, Mexico, March 4.—The record for the month of February shows there have been fifty deaths from plague during the period.

BOISE, Idaho, March 4.—The State Senate today passed the bill granting a bounty of one cent per pound on all beet sugar grown in the State.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, March 4.—The revolutionary bands throughout Macedonia are increasing in strength and general activity. Frequent encounters are occurring with the Turkish troops with heavy losses suffered.

LONDON, England, March 4.—Authoritative reports from the Orient confirm the fears that another outbreak of the Boxers in China is impending. The Boxer element is secretly arming and storing munitions of war. Europeans throughout the Orient are becoming alarmed.

LONDON, March 4.—John Henry Shorthouse, the novelist, is dead. He was born in Birmingham, England, in 1834 and became a manufacturer of considerable repute. He is well known as the author of "John Inglesant," a tale with a strong Anglo-Catholic Tractarian flavor, and also of "The Little Schoolmaster," "Mark," "Sir Percival," "A Teacher of the Violin," and "Blanche, Lady Falaize."

COMBINE

Schuman Buys Up Stock of a Rival.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The control of the C. F. Herrick Carriage Company, which has been a factor in the trade in vehicles in Honolulu for three years, passed yesterday to the Schuman. This was accomplished by the purchase of about sixty per cent of the stock for him by the Waterhouse Trust Company, at figures which, while private, are believed to be in the neighborhood of fifty cents on the dollar.

The stock of the Herrick Company is \$15,000, of which \$13,500 has been paid. There is an authorized issue of \$100,000 additional which has not been taken out as yet, though there was a time yesterday when it seemed probable that the struggle for the control there would be issue and a taking up of the shares, but this was obviated when a deal was made taking care of the principal members of the minority of the stock.

It is understood that President Isenberg of the Herrick Company, will remain with the company until it has been decided what is to be done as to the future, and in the event that there is to be a consolidation of the two concerns will continue with the Schuman corporation. Other stockholders are in the same position, having decided that in the event of a decision to combine the corporations, they will remain as stockholders rather than to sell their stock at the discount.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Herrick corporation has been called for Saturday morning for the purpose of deciding what is to be done in the matter and at that time there will be a decision whether or not the corporation will merge itself into the Schuman Company, or will proceed to liquidation. In the event of the latter decision the stock will be sold and the affairs wound up as quickly as possible. There are said to be outstanding several notes of the company, which have been endorsed by President Isenberg, and arrangements have been made to take care of these bills, so that there is nothing in the way of a complete settlement of the affairs of the corporation.

It is understood that the absorption of the rival company is due to a belief that the business here does not warrant the existence of so many vehicle corporations, and this change will make possible the increase of business which is expected to come with the spring revival.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF BERLITA ISENBERG

Miss Berlita Isenberg, the second youngest daughter of Mrs. Otto Isenberg, was taken suddenly very ill with a serious case of appendicitis a few days ago and had to be removed at once to the Queen's Hospital where an operation was performed by Doctors Hoffmann and Wood. Although still in a critical state the doctors have strong hopes that the little girl will recover. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Isenberg who only lately lost her husband on the way out from Germany, and all friends hope that her little daughter, who is very much loved wherever she is known, will soon be out of danger and on the road to recovery.

Trachoma.

Regarding the frequent occurrence of cases of trachoma among the Japanese immigrants to Hawaii, the Foreign Office has given an instruction to the Prefectural Governments, to the effect that any emigrant's application which is not accompanied by a doctor's testimonial stating that the intending emigrant is not suffering from the disease in question, should not be accepted. Again, the health examination of the outgoing emigrants at the port of their departure from Japan is becoming strict, so that henceforward the number of emigrants to be sent back will be much less than hitherto.—Japan Times.

Korean Emigrants to Hawaii.

It is reported that, owing to the success attained by the Korean emigrants in Hawaii who left their home last year, a scheme for the exportation of Korean workmen to the islands for the second time is now being planned by a certain American emigration agent in Seoul. The latter is said to be trying at present to raise one hundred laborers among the natives. The Korean emigrants are said to be becoming more popular in Hawaii than the Chinese.—Japan Times.

Sentence Imposed by Judge De Bolt.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Judge De Bolt yesterday denied the motion for a new trial in the case of B. Haywood Wright, and sentenced him to Oahu prison for a term of three years at hard labor. Wright took his sentence without emotion, though he feels it deeply. Upon the advice of his attorneys he made no statement in extenuation, nor did his counsel.

The entire morning was consumed in argument upon the motion for a new trial. At the opening of court J. W. Cathcart filed affidavits by Captain Black and A. D. Bolster denying the statements contained in the affidavits of Furtado. No reply was made to the affidavit of Juror Davis, and Judge De Bolt criticized the attorneys for using a juror to attack a verdict he had signed.

The affidavit of Black was to the effect that he did not hold conversation with Furtado or make the statements attributed to him. He claimed to have been with A. D. Bolster during the time mentioned by the Portuguese, and the latter filed a similar affidavit in corroboration.

Mr. Dunne, who appeared for Wright, presented again the arguments in support of the motion which had been advanced during the trial. He claimed also that the verdict was contrary to the evidence, and stated that it was shown that a few days after the collection of the check of \$3,200 by Wright, nearly \$12,000 was paid by him to the Treasurer.

"This case has been thoroughly and ably presented," said the court, in denying the motion. "While counsel are always of assistance to the court, yet in this case I am put to some embarrassment by reason of the ability and ingenious presentation of the opposing argument. I believe that a great many of the contentions advanced on behalf of the motion have already been passed upon during the course of the trial. I feel, on the whole, that I am compelled to overrule the motion."

"Now, in regard to the affidavit made by John M. Davis, a juror, I wish to say that I feel that it was improper to file that. Not only in this case, but in other cases, should such an affidavit not be filed. I think I am stating correctly a rule laid down by the authorities, that affidavits are not made or filed except to sustain a verdict, and never to impeach a verdict already given. It was, perhaps, only filed for purposes of corroboration, but it was improperly filed and cannot be considered as a precedent."

The defendant stated that he was willing to be sentenced immediately, and Wright was then called before the bar. In response to the court's question as to whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed, he replied that he had not.

"It is an unpleasant duty for me to pass sentence in this case," said the court, "but nevertheless it is a duty which I must perform. Mr. Wright is an intelligent man, and he knows that the object of the law is not revenge, that in the administration of justice there can be nothing else but duty, however unpleasant it may be. However, I believe in the administration of the law absolutely free from all harshness, or anything that savors of harshness."

"A person who has incurred the penalties of the law should not be made to feel that the administration of justice is anything other than a solemn duty. One occupying the position which the court has been obliged to hold that the defendant occupied as a public accountant, and this question will no doubt be gone into in the Supreme Court, has an important duty. The law is made for furthering the ends of government, and for the benefit of the people, and you were charged with the protection and safekeeping of public funds. Our laws are very severe in providing punishment for the offense of which you have been convicted; but the court regards the penalty as too severe. The fact that the law gives the court the right to inflict very heavy punishment will have no weight with me. The law may have served a useful purpose in the past, but it has outlived its usefulness. The court is allowed very wide discretion, and I shall avail myself of it. It is the sentence of the court that you be imprisoned in Oahu prison at hard labor for a term of three years, and to pay the costs of this prosecution."

Wright's attorneys gave notice of appeal to the Supreme Court, and took exceptions to the conviction as contrary to the law and the evidence. He requested that the present bond remain and that Wright be discharged until a new bond could be given. He asked, also, that the bond be reduced to \$4,000, as Wright had been acquitted of the theft of \$5,000, with which he was charged under the old bond. Judge De Bolt fixed the bond on appeal at \$5,000, which was given.

COURT NOTES.

E. A. Long has reported in the Rosa estate that the widow is entitled to one-third of the estate or \$1196 or her dower interest at the time of Rosa's death, which was \$3544.51. The commissioner recommends that the widow be given the lot at Kaialaui as her share.

Judgment for plaintiff has been entered in the case of J. A. Hopp & Co. vs. Loo Chit Sam.

In the divorce suit of Akana vs. Ka-hookahi, libellee has asked for an order compelling her husband to permit her access to his home on Liliha street. She also asks seven dollars a week temporary alimony.

Short Session to Permit Shaping Up of Many Bills and Resolutions.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Work was the order for both houses of the Legislature yesterday, not only during their session, but as well during the afternoon when a half dozen committees got down to hard and effective labor. The Senate was busy with reports on the acceptability of various proposals for appropriations, and the House took up the matter of bills on their first reading as well clearing up such things to a great degree, so that there will be ample work for committees for some time to come.

The only fight in the House was upon the proposal of Fernandez that the prices of translation, proof reading and printing of bills shall be at a higher rate than is being paid. Kumalae was in favor of the rate of seventy-five cents for translating a page, saying that it was necessary that there be a man of talent, presumably and preferably a lawyer, to do the work, as such men alone know the phraseology and are able to turn out bills in proper form.

Harris took up the cudgels for fair rates, he saying that the recognized rate is fifty cents for a page, and to pay any more is purely gratuitous. Finally after he had brought out from Speaker Beckley that before the appointment of committees the price paid was fifty cents, the Speaker suggested that the matter go over so that the Committee on Printing might have a chance to report on it, and this disposition was made.

It has developed as a curious feature of the employees of the House, that the Republican majority of the Committee on Printing, has allowed the employment of J. M. Prendergast, former Home Rule member of the House, as the clerk of this important committee. There has been as well an agreement between Chairman Fernandez and Senior Republican member Kumalae, that the translation of the bills shall be done on the basis of Home Rulers getting the patronage when the bills have been introduced by Home Rulers, and Republicans when the bills have origin with members of that party. The predominating end of the introduction of bills is to encourage the raising of pineapples.

HOUSE IS PROMISED LARGE AMOUNT OF WORK

(Continued from Page 1.)

from the Maui Teachers' Association asking that the present school system be retained, and stating that under county control politics would creep in. The resolution also expressed full confidence in the present Board of Education. President Crabbe referred the petition to the Committee on Health and Education. Senator Baldwin suggested that it should go to the County committee, but Senator Brown stated that no reference was made to schools in the County bill.

Senator Dickey also presented a batch of petitions favoring the present school system. There were separate petitions from twelve teachers in Kona, from eighteen teachers of Oahu, from twenty-five teachers of Hawaii, from teachers of Oahu and from twenty teachers of Hawaii.

Senator Dickey presented also a petition signed by sixty-eight students of the Normal School protesting against any change in the present school system. They say that any change would be a great injury to them as they had spent time and money in order to prepare as teachers, and under the county system they would not have the same opportunities as at present. They say also that a change would "seriously interfere with our immediate prospects."

All these petitions were referred to the Committee on Health and Education.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Senator Isenberg reported for the Committee on Accounts that Senator Woods' resolution providing for seven dollars extra compensation for the clerk be laid on the table. He stated that at the last session the extra allowance had not been made until the forty-fifth day of the session in order that the clerk might catch up with his work. The report was adopted.

Senator Baldwin for the Ways and Means Committee reported that the bill reducing the awa license be laid on the table to be considered with the County bill. He made the same report on Achil's bill appropriating \$30,000 for fire claims expenses, saying that an item for the same purpose was contained in the emergency bill. Both reports were adopted.

MORE CEMETERIES.

Senator Kalanokalanui introduced a resolution providing for an item of \$40,000 to be inserted in either the appropriation or loan bills for the purchase of a cemetery. The resolution was to the effect that the cemetery was needed because of the overcrowded condition of those now in the city, and the Superintendent of Public Works is authorized to acquire a suitable site for the purpose, within four miles of Honolulu. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Senator Isenberg proposed a resolution that the rules be amended so as to designate the clerk the "secretary of the Senate" instead of clerk. Senator Achil suggested a point of order that a change in the rules could not be made without one day's notice. The resolution was afterwards withdrawn.

NEW BILLS.

Senator Achil introduced his bill providing for the redemption of property taken on foreclosure of mortgage and it was ordered printed.

Senator Achil also introduced a resolution for an item of \$12,000 to be included in the loan bill for widening the government road from Moiliili to Maunaloa. It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Senator Paris gave notice of a bill amending the law relating to the payment of witness fees, also one to encourage the cultivation of coffee, and

also one to encourage the raising of pineapples.

NO HOPE FOR LAHAINALUNA.

Senator Achil gave notice of a bill providing that Lahainaluna Seminary should be converted into an agricultural college.

Senator Brown wanted to know if he meant an "intellectual college" and then asked whether the college could be changed under the grant of the land made by the Board of Foreign Missions to the government. Senator Achil was of the opposite view.

Senator Baldwin stated that he was well acquainted with the provisions and that the college must be continued as a sectarian, a Protestant institution. He doubted whether under the conditions the appropriation made for agricultural colleges could be obtained for Lahainaluna.

Senator Baldwin called the attention of the Committee on Rules to the fact that the Organic Act provided that all laws must be certified to by the "presiding officer and clerk of each house" and he suggested that the secretary sign all matters as clerk in the future.

Senator Kalanokalanui moved for an adjournment at this stage. He said that all bills were in the hands of committees and the Senate had been working so rapidly, that there was nothing to do.

The motion was not seconded and Senator Isenberg inquired for information regarding the duties of the Committee on Accounts.

COUNTY BILL.

President Crabbe stated that he had inquired yesterday of the House Printing Committee regarding the printing of the County bill, as he was interested in the measure and had been told by Fernandez: "I get the bill printed when I'm ready." He had then dropped the matter.

Senator McCandless suggested that perhaps the Senate had better act separately in the matter. He understood that there was a little feeling in the House over the Republican County bill and the bill introduced by other parties.

Senator Brown suggested that if the House Committee didn't act as they should, the Republican majority ought to pass a resolution instructing the committee what to do, and take the matter in their own hands. He said that the agreement had been for the House to print the County bill and the Governor's message, and the Senate was to bear half the expense. He added that if the committee as a matter of fact wouldn't print the bill then the Senate should go ahead. The only trouble was that the delay had already caused a waste of two weeks of valuable time.

Senator Crabbe stated: "The County bill as you all know is a very bulky document, and the one office which is printing it (Bulletin) has simply got more than it can handle. The printing of the County bill and the Governor's message was too much for them."

MAY HAVE EXPERTS.

Senator Paris introduced a resolution authorizing the Committee on Public Expenditures to employ experts for the examination of the several departments of the government. Senator Wilcox moved as an amendment that the Committee on Health and Education be permitted to employ a clerk. McCandless wanted one for the Public Lands Committee. Achil suggested that the Committee on Accounts was already authorized to employ experts, etc. Senator Baldwin was opposed to this, and stated that the larger expenditures should be authorized by the Senate. The resolution was finally adopted with the Wilcox amendment.

The Senate adjourned at eleven o'clock for the day.

Fire Is Again Visible in Kilauea Crater.

The purser of the Inter-Island steamer Mauna Loa which returned yesterday from Hawaii reports that the volcano is more or less active, tourists from there giving him this information. There has been no steam in the crater for the past week, but on February 27 considerable more fire than at any time since last November.

tion business is with the minority, and among the translators, according to the report, for it was impossible yesterday to get a list of those who are on the payroll of the House, is Mrs. Robert W. Wilcox, wife of the late delegate to Congress, and that a place is being held for Wilcox when he returns, which is expected to take place within the coming two weeks.

The Committee on Finance got down to work yesterday afternoon for the first time, and has determined to make the appropriation bill as rapidly as possible. The committee has had prepared a series of tables showing that the passage of the law wiping out the poll, road and school tax will mean the loss of about a quarter of a million a year in revenues to all the islands.

Several of the committees of the House have taken up their work systematically, the clerks named thus far being: Finance, Elgin; Expenditures, Sims, Printing, Prendergast; Public Lands and Judiciary, Mossman; Public Health, Blake. In the Senate, among the clerks already passed out are Public Lands, Towse; Expenditures, Ables. The expediting of the bills in the Auditor's office is now under way, and it is reported that other expert accountants will soon be put to work delving for figures.

The County bill was not in evidence yesterday, but the members of the Printing Committee have faith and hope and members of the House are preparing amendments with the expectation that they will be able to offer them soon. In fact one member of the committee said yesterday that he knew positively that the bill would be on the desks of members today.

SECRETARY CARTER HAS NO BOOKS

When business opened in the House the message of Secretary George R. Carter, in response to the resolution of the House, calling upon him to secure copies of the Civil and Penal laws, for the use of the House, charging the same to the Judiciary Department, was read. The secretary said that the edition was exhausted before he took the office and that he had none. Should he secure any he would transmit them. He offered also to advertise for the copies and secure prices for the benefit of the House.

Mr. Vida said that he had called upon the secretary, who had told him that it would take five or six weeks to reprint the laws, at a cost of \$1,000 to \$1,200, and that he would suggest that the clerk be authorized to advertise for ten copies, which he thought could be had for \$10 a copy.

Paele insisted that every member should have a copy as the Hawaiian version is ambiguous. Fernandez took the same position and the motion of Vida for ten copies was amended by Paele to provide for advertising for thirty copies. The motion was adopted without the amendment.

ADVANCE LICENSE LAWS.

The Senate notified the House that it had passed bills to license brewing and sale of malt liquors and to regulate the employment of labor on Public Works and consideration of the measures was taken up, both passing first reading.

BOILERMAKER FOR INSPECTOR.

Vida presented a petition from members of the Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union urging that the bill providing for inspection of boilers be amended so that the position of inspector should be filled by a man who had worked as a journeyman.

PETITIONS FOR ROADS AND SCHOOLS.

Wright presented a petition from twenty-six voters asking that appropriations be made for repairing road from Napoosoo to Kahanaloa, \$300; repairing road from Napoosoo to Honanau, \$400.

Chillingworth presented a memorial from teachers of Maui, in convention at Wailuku in December, praying that control of the schools remain as at present except in municipalities which may be created under the County bill. The memorial was ruled out of order, not being addressed.

Fernandez presented a petition of residents of Ahualoa, Honokaa, setting forth that they have resided there fifteen years, and that though a route for a road was surveyed no thoroughfare has been constructed, and asking that appropriation be made for the road.

WANT CHARGE OF SCHOOLS.

Wright submitted the resolutions of the Republican Club of the Seventh Precinct, of the Second District, setting forth that for the success of the school system the members of the Board should be chosen from among citizens of the various counties, and urging amendment of the County bill to so provide. He presented as well a petition from the same urging that district magistrates be elected by the people instead of appointed.

IMPROVEMENTS RECOMMENDED.

Lewis, from the Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements, reported favorably upon the following: \$400 for jailor's house in North Kohala.

(Continued on page 7.)

Jury Has Not Been Secured as Yet.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The trial of James H. Boyd, charged with embezzlement, was begun before Judge De Bolt yesterday afternoon. At the adjournment of court no jury had been secured, though the jury box will probably be filled by noon today, as there are not the objections in the Boyd case as were put forward by Wright's attorneys.

Upon the opening of court in the afternoon Mr. Robertson on behalf of Boyd asked leave to withdraw his plea of not guilty to the charge, and there being no objection this was granted. He then presented a plea to the jurisdiction of the court, namely, that both Judge De Bolt and Judge Robinson were holding court at the same time. The motion was overruled without argument, and Boyd again entered a plea of not guilty.

The examination of the jury was then begun, Mr. Cathcart representing the Territory. Altogether twenty-three men were examined and twelve were excused, of whom nine were dismissed on peremptory challenges. Nearly all of the jurors first drawn passed the preliminary examination. The prosecution is given six peremptory challenges and the defendant has twelve. Of these the Territory has exercised five and Boyd four. It appears to be the policy of the prosecution to excuse the Hawaiians and of the defendant to get rid of the white men, though the rule was not rigidly adhered to.

The following jurors were excused for cause, the most of them having made up their minds from reading newspaper accounts of the case: H. C. Morton, C. R. Dement, J. R. Guinnane, E. A. Ross, A. D. Bolster, Jas. McKensie, A. S. Prescott and W. Lucas. H. H. Walker was excused by consent.

The following jurors were challenged peremptorily by the prosecution: Wm. Blaisdell, Jas. Spencer, A. J. Smithies, W. B. Jones and H. H. Meek.

Mr. Robertson excused for the defendant peremptorily L. E. Pinkham, E. R. Adams, C. B. Gray and Jas. Steiner.

The eleven jurors still remaining on the panel at the adjournment of court were: E. O. White, V. Fernandez, J. H. Black, Albert E. Lloyd, Jos. Richards, W. W. Needham, Geo. O'Hara, W. W. Parkhurst, C. Dickerson, S. I. Shaw and C. B. Huston. Several of these men were on the Wright jury and Captain Black is also left upon the Boyd jury so far.

The panel being entirely exhausted Judge De Bolt ordered a venire to issue for twelve additional jurors. This is expected to be sufficient to fill out the panel, as the Territory has but one more challenge to exercise while the defendant has eight.

The indictment under which Boyd is being tried alleges that he embezzled \$300 as Superintendent of Public Works, and also \$1550 while holding the same office. The latter embezzlement is alleged to have occurred June 13, 1901.

HEALTH NEEDFUL

to happiness. Well might the greatest and wisest Man that ever lived teach us to pray, "Give us this day our daily bread." The hands, with which we do so many cunning and skillful things, the eyes that reveal to us all the sun shines on, the hearts which beat within our breasts, were once merely the yet uneaten food upon our plates. What a strange, what a wonderful transformation! The body builds itself! No other machine can do so. Yet when the wear and tear becomes greater than the process of repair we grow weak and waste away. If we could keep the loss and the gain balanced, or nearly so, we should live long and be able to work and enjoy ourselves all the time. The opposite condition we call sickness or disease. To keep the wheel turning, to prevent permanent loss of flesh and power, is the aim of that ever-successful remedy known as

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

It quickly and quietly removes the waste matter from the system, promotes the marvelous change called digestion, expels the impurities and disease germs from the blood and furnishes what the body needs to make it strong and healthy. Being palatable as honey or sugar the most sensitive palates accept it freely—even those of delicate women and young children. It contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It is a specific in Lung Troubles, Influenza, La Grippe, Anemia, Scrofula and all affections caused by impure blood. No failure. Effective from the first dose. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by all chemists here and throughout the world

An Oahu farmer was heard to say a few days ago that the Advertiser does not really want small farmers, but that it is making a "grand stand play" so as to keep the Senate from adopting Mitchell's land recommendations.

The theory is ingenious but it loses sight of several vital facts. One is that the more American farmers there are here the more readers there will be for the local newspapers and the more property there will be for the merchants who advertise. That is where the press gets paid for any work it may do towards settling up the Territory with English-speaking homesteaders. It is plain that if the country should become thoroughly Asiaticized, the pursuits of American journalism like those of American retail trade and the professions and mechanic arts would grow unremunerative here.

These are considerations which bear witness to the sincerity of any and every paper which comes out for small farming in Hawaii.

Speaking again from the public standpoint, the small farmer is necessary to maintain the prosperity of the islands when sugar comes to be a six per cent investment, as may be the case some day; necessary to stop the tremendous outflow of money to distant markets for food and to lower the cost of living here; necessary to prepare the Territory to sustain itself in the not impossible event of a naval blockade; necessary to safeguard good government and keep taxes within bounds; necessary to make and keep the Territory American and prepare it for Statehood.

Thus private interest and civic duty combine to summon every local newspaper into a crusade for the genuine settlement of the public lands.

But is the Oahu farmer who tries to cast discredit on the Advertiser's methods altogether friendly to farm development? The other day at Wahiawa an Advertiser man tried to meet a successful colonist who had come by the place where he was staying with a four-horse load of produce. The farmer declined to tell anything about his farm because he "didn't want competition." A successful pineapple dealer, possibly the one referred to in the opening sentence of this article, wished nothing said about his place because of others who might be tempted to engage in the business. "What hope will there be for us," he said, "if everybody goes in for pineapples?" He did not realize that it will need all the pineapples Hawaii can grow to cut off Singapore's trade with the West, saying nothing about the steady increase of consumers.

It is no joke fighting for small farmers when those on the ground try to hoodoo the industry while making money out of it.

BAD FOR DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Bryan's announcement that he will head an independent Democratic movement against the gold element in the party, which now controls the organization, means that the next election will be a walk-over for the Republican nominee.

As things stand the Gold Democrats—the Cleveland element—will name the party candidate and are already grooming Judge Parker. Mr. Bryan, thereupon, promises to bolt. It may be supposed that the Cleveland men will not surrender; to them principle is greater than office. The Bryanites would as soon surrender to the Republicans. There can be no compromise between them, none between sound and unsound principles of finance. What we are likely to see, therefore, is a return to the political conditions of 1880, two Democratic tickets in the field and one Republican, the latter profiting by the divided purposes of the enemy and winning by a great majority.

It is a satisfactory outlook to the business men, the commercial interests and the advocates of a greater America. Nothing could be more disastrous to the country and especially to the workingmen than to have four years of tariff revision, wildcat financing and territorial contraction. For all three of these calamities Bryan would stand sponsor, and for two of them the Cleveland candidate.

Rear Admiral Crowninshield has resigned command of the European squadron and will soon be in Washington again. His tour of duty has not been altogether pleasant. By taking his feet to an out-of-the-way place where he could visit his son—the Admiral earned some sharp criticism, and his refusal to disperse with his wife aboard the flagship brought down on his head the wrath of the Navy Department, which is strict in such matters. So Crowninshield comes back in a huff. It may be doubted that he will get another active command.

The Republicans may have to wink at some of the looting which is going on about the Legislature, but they have not yet reached the time when they will provide two men to do a piece of work and then pay one of them an extra sum for doing it properly.

Printing is a pretty expensive business for a Legislature which has to stand by doing nothing, at a cost of \$200 per day, while a little office struggles unavailingly to turn out a big job.

If the fishing is worth anything a few years from now, it will be because the Legislature had the wisdom to pass a small mesh net law.

SINKING FUND FOR BONDS.

Senators, whose interest in the future of the Territory is as acute and strenuous as that of any other inhabitant, have laid with flattering unction to their souls the fact that the law, setting aside the realization from land sales, accomplishes all that is needed for the creation of a proper sinking fund for the prospective issues of bonds of the Territory.

The law is not a new one, and it is fair to say that its working has not been such as to impress with the idea of its value. Some of the best judges of the Hawaiian public domain are of opinion that there are not more than \$4,000,000 worth of public lands. This is not the worst feature, from the standpoint of the value of the sinking fund made by the setting apart of realizations, for the sale of lands is now progressing and has continued recently at the rate of close to \$25,000 a year. This is not a fund to meet millions of bonds, or even hundreds of thousands, and to lean on it means that the value of securities will be all the less.

One banker of the city, when discussing the value of the Fire Claims bonds, from the standpoint of investment purely, said that without an enactment of the Legislature behind them, to insure interest and a sinking fund for their retirement, he would insist on a discount of fifteen per cent before he would "take" them. This is of course radical, but it is a fact that the business men of today are doing business, and sentiment has no place in it.

The bonds of the Territory must be above suspicion. When United States bonds are so high, with railroad and plantation issues at good rates, it would be worse than criminal negligence to send out issues of securities which are not gilt-edged.

As indicating the insufficiency of the reserve or sinking fund, as provided by the sales of lands, Treasurer Kepoikali gives these figures from his records:

There were outstanding on June 30, 1901, of the bonds of the Territory, issued under the Republic and being in excess of the issue taken up by the United States, \$939,970.31. At that time the special deposit in the Treasury, from land sales to meet liquidation of the loan, was \$23,721.59. During the next fiscal year the fund grew only to \$36,758.08. Later it increased until the total of the fund as shown in the report of Treasurer Kepoikali as of Dec. 6, 1902, was \$43,084.50. Thus in more than a year and a half, there was realized only \$20,000. This was kept in the Treasury "resting," earning nothing, but now the Treasurer will buy \$38,000 of the outstanding bonds, and thus stop the interest on that amount. This indicates a yearly deposit to the credit of sinking fund, for the year 1901-1902, at least, of \$12,084.49. At this rate, if there is no better financing in the way of saving interest or of reinvestment, the bonds, issued under the Republic of Hawaii, will have nearly seventy-five years of life before they will be wiped out. Add to this sum \$400,000 of Fire Claims bonds, and \$5,000,000 of improvement bonds, and the amortization of the combined issues will be postponed to later centuries. There is of course a provision for a sinking fund in the loan bill, under which the \$5,000,000 may issue, but there is serious consideration of the propriety of taking it out, as the land sales provision is thought ample.

The Pope is a wonderful old man and may live to round out his century. When he was chosen the cardinals believed that his life would be short and that another chance would come to them to ballot for the throne of the Pontificate. But Leo XIII. has outlived the entire College with the possible exception of one or two members and is still in the full possession of his faculties. No man ever showed to better advantage the physical value of regular habits and the simple life. The Pope lives by rule and takes no chances with his digestion; nor does he permit himself to worry over his lot as a dethroned secular prince as Pius IX. did. Speaking of his daily regimen the Pope wrote some Latin verses several years ago on the proper food of physical man; and in stately rhythm he recites his own severely plain but ample table. Reading the items of his daily choice of food gave the public a glimpse of one of the causes of his exceptional hold on life.

The coming race for the America cup is exciting much interest on the mainland and a not uncommon hope exists that Sir Thomas Lipton may succeed in his third effort to lift the trophy. This is not merely because Sir Thomas is a chivalrous and plucky antagonist who deserves well of Americans but because the honor of holding the cup against all comers for forty or fifty years is honor enough. Then, again, Americans have grown tired of winning in their own waters and would not mind competing for the cup in British seas. It would give the races an unwanted zest to have them take place abroad and our people would not mind the chance to show their fine yachts to British millions. So if Lipton wins there will be few mourners on this side of the sea.

The impression of the American Law Review that judicial positions in the Hawaiian Islands are used merely as places for defunct politicians is only partly true. Some of the defunct are now where they ought to be. But two are left in office, and these will be in the hands of the official grave-digger before long.

The Legislature is showing the right spirit about getting a farm population for the islands. Bills to encourage pineapple and cantar bean culture are steps in the right direction. The next thing should be to make sure that the lands needed for such purposes are not dissipated.

When the Republican party is committed to a municipal program it will not be a special bill giving one city preference over another but will be a measure under which every town of the islands may elect to pay heavier taxes if it wishes.

If Wilcox will hurry back he may be able to get a fat clerkship from this Republican Legislature.

Mr. De Knight will not divide \$50,000 with associate counsel out of the \$300,000 the Queen didn't get.

LEGISLATURE AND LAND LAWS.

In a recent article this paper pointed out the openings for evasion in the Settlement Association law. Since then some instances have been related to us which support, with concrete facts, the general propositions advanced.

It can be proved that a professional man, doing business in one of the towns of Hawaii, took up a large tract of land under the Settlement Association law, distant about twenty miles from his place of business. He visited it weekly staying over Sunday and by making the place his voting precinct was able to give it the legal semblance of home. He planted forage crops which could take care of themselves in the very limited area specified by law; raised nothing of any particular account; proved up as soon as the time limit of original occupancy had arrived and then sold the tract to a large holder at a price which enabled him to buy a handsome place in town. Small farming did not get so much as a cabbage to its credit by this experiment.

Not long ago the right of a man to take up a large tract was challenged in court on the ground that he was a foreigner, and in the course of his testimony the map admitted that he was merely acting as a dummy for a large grazing concern which wanted the land. There are fine lands in the Kau district which it is proposed to allot to the F. H. Haystack Settlement Association, composed of six men, one of them Mr. Haystack himself. They are lands which would be useful to a railroad company. It is not impossible that Mr. Haystack intends to bury himself there in the guise of a small farmer. No one believes that he wants to live on the place. What then? Has he figured out that three per cent of nominal occupancy would give him a highly profitable bit of speculative realty? If he hasn't, many another man would do so in his place.

It is time if farming land is going to be put in the hands of farmers and the Territory developed, "along" typical American lines, for the Legislature to take hold of our land system, make changes in the laws which will render it difficult for speculators to fulfill the conditions of final ownership and take measures to advertise openings here on the mainland. The fullest publicity for lands which are in shape to be opened to settlement should be enacted. As things are going now the agricultural development of the Territory, save in sugar and grazing, is not being attended to; and unless reforms are instituted the good farming lands will be dissipated so that even Congress cannot rescue them.

INQUIRIES FROM FARMERS.

B. O. Loe of Duluth, Minn., writes as follows: "I noticed in the papers that some of the public lands are to be opened for settlers. What kind of lands are they and where are they to be opened? Is the school system the same as here? What do you think about getting up a colony to take up lands down there? How about the climate?"

(1) There are large tracts of fine agricultural and pastoral land on this and other islands of the group which the local land office professes a willingness to open up to settlement associations or homesteaders when they apply.

(2) The school system is modeled upon that of the United States and is regarded as well as those of other Territories.

(3) There is a successful colony at Wahiawa, eighteen miles from Honolulu, which is going extensively into pineapples. The law encourages such associations.

(4) The climate is warm enough to produce the special tropical products such as sugar, coffee, pineapples, bananas, rice, sisal, limes and vanilla beans, which constitute the basis of successful agriculture here, and cool enough, owing to the trade winds, for the comfort of white men who have been reared in temperate zones.

If Mr. Loe will come here, and put himself in communication with the Advertiser it will see that he gets as good a chance at the land as the next man.

Mr. Bryan does not change his principles. He is still for 16 to 1. In 1896 when he first ran for the presidency he said that there could never be any prosperity with the ratio down to 32 to 1 where it then stood. There has been nothing but good times since in the United States and the ratio now stands at 50 to 1. Still Mr. Bryan contends for 16 to 1 with all the stubborn tenacity of the Bourbon who learns nothing and forgets nothing.

Any funds spent in encouraging small Hawaiian industries will pay big dividends in export money later on.

COMMON SENSE AND CONSUMPTION.

The treatment of consumption is every year becoming more successful. The majority of cases can be cured if taken in time. Not more medicine but more common sense is the cause of the improvement.

Fresh air, good diet, food, clothing, exercise, all these are important features of common sense treatment.

As a builder of flesh and restorer of strength Scott's Emulsion is still unequalled. The special action of Scott's Emulsion on the lungs is as much of a mystery as ever—but an undoubted fact.

Common sense and Scott's Emulsion is good treatment.

Scott & Bowne, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

HOUSE IS AGAINST PLAN FOR ORDER OF ITS MEASURES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ring but since this was brought up he would move that all bills introduced for translating and printing by the committee, be produced so that the House might see what is being done with the people's money.

The resolution was carried by a combination of Republican and Home Rule votes, there being certain Republican votes against it. The speaker directed that the list be ready by 10 a. m. tomorrow and put over the report until that time.

RESOLUTIONS AND REPORTS.
The committee on Public Health and education recommended a number of school houses throughout the islands, the report being laid on the table for consideration with the appropriation bill.

The Public Lands committee reported in favor of a large number of roads on Hawaii previously reported through resolutions. Kellinor said that he would give notice of an amendment to the rules. He found no Maui man on the committee of public lands and he would move to make the committee seven with two Maui men on it.

Vida introduced a resolution calling upon the Superintendent of Public Works for information as to tools loaned to private parties formerly and now, the conditions of the loan of the government dredge to Cotton Brothers and any settlement as to the loss of the dredger.

Kealawa introduced a resolution providing for \$15,000 for a lot and building in Hilo for military and \$20,000 for the road from Waiakae Bridge to Kilauea wharf, Hilo.

FIGHTING OVER CITIES.

Harris introduced the following: Resolved: that on and after Friday, March 6, 1903, the following bills shall be the order of the Day until they are finished, unless otherwise ordered by the House of Representatives.

1st. County Bill.

2d. Loan Bill.

3d. Appropriation Bill.

4th. General Municipal Bill.

Kellinor at once moved that the order be changed making the second order municipal bill, not general municipal bill.

Harris refused to accept the amendment saying he did not think there was any reason why Honolulu should have precedence over other towns of the Territory. His reason for urging loans and appropriations before municipal legislation, was that the last legislature in a rush appropriated seven millions with less than five millions revenue and time was needed for discussion.

KUMALAE FOR EXTRA SESSION.

Kumalae said that what he wanted was county bill first, municipal bill second, loan bill and the appropriation bill last. Under Section 64 of the Organic Act the Governor is ordered to call an extra session if no appropriation bill is passed; so that should be last, and if it does not pass there will be another session. He talked at length trying to move the previous question after talking 15 minutes but he was voted out of order.

Knudsen said he was pledged to municipal government, too, but not to municipal government alone for Honolulu. The Long bill does not fill the idea of the pledge and a general bill soon will be ready. Under that act any town can establish a municipality. He said he did not want an extra session simply to pass an appropriation bill.

Andrade said the general municipal act would be ready in four days and that Kumalae knew it was being pressed. Kellinor said municipal legislation was as necessary as county and he wanted action on both. He indicated that he was averse to allowing the voters to decide as to cities, saying the legislature was the power to act.

Kellinor said the resolution would bury many bills ordered printed and he was opposed to any decision as to working under such a cut and dried plan. Fernandez declared himself in favor of indefinitely postponing. He argued for the Home Rule county bill. The motion to postpone prevailed, the Kumalae Republicans voting with the Kellinor Home Rule to table.

The House passed to second reading the bills on lights and the treatment of leprosy without licenses after which the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate held an all day session yesterday and managed to pass four bills, after the prayer and approval of the minutes. A communication was read from Treasurer Kepoikali urging the importance of matters of revenue and offering the assistance of his department. It was received and died.

The House bill adopting the Hawaiian flag for the Territory was given its first reading in the Senate.

FIRE CLAIMS AGAIN.

Senator Achi introduced a resolution calling upon the Treasurer to notify the Secretary of the Treasury that the money for fire claims expenses would be appropriated within a week. He argued that the adoption of the resolution in both houses would mean the adoption of the \$25,000 item in the appropriation bill.

Senator Baldwin proposed as an amendment action upon the Achi bill as the appropriation bill would be delayed. Senator Paris favored this. Senator Kalaokalani was against the resolution, saying that it didn't amount to anything. Senator Iseberg read the telegram from Pratt stating that "Secretary Shaw is waiting for money to cover expenses, why delay?" and said that at least \$5,000 should be appropriated to pay the expenses of an agent with the million dollars.

Senator McCandless wanted the Senate pledged to the appropriation and to adopt the resolution. The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Senator Baldwin the Achi bill was then taken up and placed on the order for the day.

Senator Kashi moved the insertion in

LOCAL BREVITIES.

F. Martin returned to his home in Hilo yesterday, having fully recovered his eyesight. During his stay here he was under the treatment of Dr. J. B. de Maria, who performed a very delicate operation in the removal of a cataract from the eye. (From Thursday's daily.)

February was the coldest month on record in Honolulu; 57.5 was the average.

Supt. Cooper is to improve Thomas Square and one of the first efforts in that direction will be to thin out the trees and get expert views as to cultivation.

There was an incident strike on Kahu plantation yesterday, some Japanese striking for the discharge of a tuna. The matter was settled immediately.

Judge Robinson began the trial yesterday of the case of Hecky Kalamake vs. H. Wharton et al., an action to quiet title. There are about fifty acres near Waiakae involved. A jury is hearing the case.

The Gilbert Islanders in Honolulu are preparing a petition to King Edward asking that they be returned to Epsom from whence they came. England is to be requested to send a warship here to transport them.

Kahaloa, a native, was yesterday sentenced by Judge De Bolt to Oahu Prison for a term of one year on a charge of burglary in the second degree. He was alleged to have robbed a Chinese house.

About 80 Korean emigrants to Hawaii left Honolulu on the 19th inst. for their destination by the Japanese steamer Keiho Maru. The emigrants are described to have looked very jaunty on their departure from their home.—Japan Weekly Times, February 14.

The appropriation bill of an item of \$1,000 for the repair of roads in North Kohala. Referred to Public Lands Committee.

A resolution by Senator McCandless authorizing the Public Lands Committee to secure clerical assistance was adopted.

LOCAL OPTION LAW.

Senator Dickey introduced the local option bill of which he had given notice on Wednesday. He stated that the bill had already been printed in both languages by private parties and it passed its first reading by title.

Senator Wilcox reported for the Health Committee recommending the adoption of the Dental surgery act, with an amendment striking out the imprisonment penalty and providing only for the fine for violations.

On motion of Senator Achi the report was tabled to be considered with the bill, as he had an amendment proposed by Dr. Huddy to offer.

Senator Wilcox reported also favoring the petition of Pearl City residents for a school-house for that place, and stating that the item was in the appropriation bill. The report will be taken up when the bill is considered.

FIGHT ON DOCTORS.

Senator Wilcox reported also recommending the approval of the Governor's nominations for the Board of Medical Examiners and the Board of Dental Examiners.

Senator McCandless objected to a consideration of the medical examiner nominations until after investigation. He said certain doctors were biased against others, and that they wished to prevent Dr. Nobilit from practicing. Iseberg and Baldwin upheld the medical examiners.

After President Crabbe remarked that twenty-two minutes costing forty dollars had been wasted in useless discussion, a vote was taken on the Dental Examiners. The Governor's appointment of Dr. Huddy, Taylor and Grossman was confirmed unanimously.

The medical examiners; Drs. Wood, Garvin and Waterhouse, were also confirmed by a vote of ten to four; J. T. Brown, Kalua, McCandless and Woods voting no, Cecil Brown being absent.

Senator McCandless reported on the pastor oil bean and pineapple bills presenting a substitute which included both products and exempting them from taxation for ten years. The report was adopted and the bill passed first reading.

BAILIFF LAW REPEAL.

The bill repealing the bailiff act passed third reading and was adopted, nine to four. Kalaokalani, Kalua, Kashi and Nakapahu voted against the adoption; Wilcox and C. Brown being absent.

POSTPONE ACTION.

The Dickey bill defining the public holidays in Hawaii passed its third reading. Senator Iseberg moved that Labor Day be inserted, but as no Senator was certain as to the date, action was deferred until today.

Senator Iseberg objected to the consideration of the loan bill because of the absence of the introducer, Senator Brown, but Senator Baldwin asked that the bill be passed as it was the same as passed by the Senate last session.

Senator McCandless wanted to make some amendments. Senator Achi said no time should be wasted and the bill should be passed so that the House could have something to do. Final action was postponed until today.

The Achi fire claim appropriation bill passed its second reading with an amendment by McCandless making the amount \$25,000 instead of \$30,000. McCandless wanted it laid on the table and the item considered with the emergency bill. Senators Baldwin and Paris were opposed to this on the ground that the appropriation bill would take a long time in the House.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon, discussion of the fire claims bill was renewed. Senator McCandless withdrew his motion and the bill passed its second reading.

The emergency appropriation bill was referred to the Public Lands Committee.

The bill regarding the importation of spirituous liquors passed its second reading.

MORE BILLS PASSED.
The bill reducing the penalty for larceny passed its third reading and was adopted unanimously with thirteen votes.

The act amending the law relating to

Old as the Pyramid.

And as little changed by the ages is Scrofula, than which no disease save Consumption, is responsible for a larger mortality, and Consumption is its outgrowth.

It affects the glands, the mucous membranes, tissues and bones, causes bunnies in the neck, catarrhal troubles, rickets, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, cutaneous eruptions, etc.

"I suffered from scrofula, the disease affecting the glands of my neck. I did everything I was told to do to eradicate it, but without success. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the swelling in my neck entirely disappeared and my skin resumed a smooth, healthy appearance. I am now completely cured. My name is Mrs. S. S. Smith, 314 South St., Cambridge, Mass."

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills.

Thoroughly eradicate scrofula and build up the system that has suffered from it.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWIS & COOK—Robert Lewis, F. J. Lewis, C. M. Cook—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, March 5, 1903.

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BOYD MAKES HARD FIGHT OF COUNTIES

Case May Go To Jury Before Night

The trial of the Boyd case may be concluded today. A jury was sworn on the opening of court yesterday morning and nearly all of the evidence for the prosecution is already in. The prosecution will probably have closed by noon and the defense will then make a motion to instruct the jury to acquit on the ground that no connection has been shown between the money alleged to have been embezzled and Jas. H. Boyd the defendant.

There are three parties on the jury which is hearing the case. H. W. Houghtaling being the first man called yesterday morning, and he was immediately accepted. The jury is composed as follows:

Benjamin R. Campbell, Chas. N. Marquet, C. E. Quinn, Chas. Dickerson, Vincent Fernandez, John A. Noble, Geo. O'Hara, Geo. H. Greene, A. E. Lloyd, Jos. Richards, Benj. W. Houghtaling and Bert Sharrett.

At the opening of the trial Mr. Robertson for the defense agreed to admit that Boyd was Superintendent of Public Works during the time mentioned in the indictment. Mr. O'Hara made the opening statement to the jury. He said that he would prove that Boyd has received a check for \$300 from the Honolulu Clay Co. on March 2, 1932, and that on the same day he deposited a similar amount to his credit in Spreckels' bank. On the second count he said he would show that Boyd had received a check for \$1650 from C. B. Cooper on June 10, 1932, and a day later had deposited the sum of \$1500 to his credit in Spreckels' bank.

R. D. Mead was the first witness. He testified that he had arranged with Boyd, the quieting of the title of the land of the Honolulu Clay Co. in Nuuanu Valley and had agreed to pay him \$200 for a deed. This was done, the check being made out to the order of Jas. H. Boyd by W. O. Smith as trustee.

Dr. C. B. Cooper, the next witness, testified that he had given Boyd a check for \$1650 on June 10, 1932, in payment for land on Tantalus, and that the check had been returned to him as paid by Bishop & Co.

Manuel Cook was the next witness and testified regarding the payment of money into the Public Works office. He related the various payments in the office as shown by the books, which were admitted by the court over the objection of the defendant. He testified also that his books showed no payment of the items of \$300 and \$1650.

F. C. Atherton of the Bank of Hawaii testified that he had cashed the check for \$300, that the check had been endorsed by Boyd, but that the money was not paid to him. He thought a messenger had cashed the check.

Henry Hapala, register of the Treasury, testified that there had been no payments into the Treasury Department by the Superintendent of Public Works from March to October 30th, 1932.

J. Tarn McGrew testified that he had paid the check of \$1650 not to Boyd, but to a messenger of the Public Works office who always carried the checks.

H. H. Walker of Spreckels & Co. was then put on the stand to testify as to deposits made by J. H. Boyd, but the court sustained an objection on the ground that there had been no showing as yet that Boyd had personally received the money on the checks.

E. S. Boyd, Land Commissioner, testified that the town lots were under the supervision of the Minister of Interior and later of the Superintendent of Public Works. He said that the land sold to the Honolulu Clay Co. was about a mile and a half from town. He said that they were within the town limits, and upon Robertson's suggestion said the town extended from Manahala to Manahala and from the sea to the first ridge.

Robertson said that the records should show whether or not the town lots were within the jurisdiction of J. H. Boyd, and the point will be raised that Boyd had no right or authority to sell this land as it was properly within the province of the Land Office.

Walker is to be recalled by the prosecution this morning, and there will also be the testimony of one of the messengers in the Public Works office. E. H. Wright has been summoned to testify as well, though it is not certain that he will do so.

If the court fails to sustain the motion of the defendant for a verdict of acquittal the defense will probably attempt to show that the money was never actually paid to Boyd, but that Wright was responsible for it. Oliver Sullivan, cashier of the Public Works Office, J. A. McCandless, a former Superintendent of Public Works, and Jas. Kulike, a messenger formerly in the office, and who will probably be asked to deny that he ever paid any money directly to Boyd, on checks cashed by him, are subpoenaed for the defense. Stillman was summoned as a witness for the prosecution yesterday but was reported too ill to appear.

Local Option. The local option law introduced by Senator Dickey provides that whenever thirty per cent of the electors of any election district petition the Governor for the privilege to determine by ballot whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited within the district or not, he shall call an election.

The act does not prohibit the sale of liquor by druggists or by physicians for medicinal purposes.

REVENUES OF COUNTIES

What May Be the Cash Receipts of Each

Work upon getting into shape the appropriation bill is under way by the finance committees of both houses and the outlook is that the measure will be ready for introduction long before the county law has been finished. The estimates of the departments are now under discussion and the several committees are holding daily sessions, going over the resolutions and petitions asking for appropriations.

In aid of the members of the committees valuable statistics have been gathered, among them a table made up by Deputy Auditor Meyers, in which there has been gathered the various items of revenue which will accrue to the several proposed counties under the basis of what they paid during the year ending June 30th, 1932. This indicates the amount of money that the counties may have at their disposal, in the event of the tax rate being maintained at its present percentage.

In the table as prepared, the revenue of Honolulu is given as drawn from all the taxes, licenses, the courts, the police, the market, the sewerage and garbage bureaus; and in the other proposed counties the revenues are segregated in the same general way, every possible source of money-getting being credited with its proper proportion of returns. The figures for the counties are as follows:

Honolulu	\$941,442.41
Oahu (outside)	270,344.56
Kauai	\$1,211,753.97
Mau	189,064.83
East Hawaii	219,989.79
West Hawaii	110,342.56

The Territorial revenues include what may be secured from the stamps and inheritance taxes, from land sales, and all the various realizations within the Territorial jurisdiction. The items of conveyances and postal money or capital being deducted shows this amount to be in round figures \$323,000. The total of the returns or revenues of the Territory during the year, omitting the \$140,000 received from the United States as interest refund, was \$2,455,172.81.

This would show that Oahu pays more than 40 per cent of the entire taxes of the Territory.

In this connection the estimates for public improvements have been taken as indicating the appropriations asked for the various counties on the same basis. These show, omitting Oahu—Mau, \$75,800; Kauai, \$84,336; East Hawaii, \$118,000; West Hawaii, \$129,850.

HOUSE IS AGAINST PLAN.

(Continued from Page 4.) The J. T. Brown bill granting the County of East Hawaii certain lands on Hawaii was referred to the Public Lands Committee.

Kalaokalani's dreamland bill was referred to the Committee on Petitions. The Judiciary bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The amendment to the embezzlement act was referred to the Judiciary Committee and all the Bar Association bills were referred to the same committee.

FOREIGNER'S CLAIMS.

A letter was read from Gov. Dole giving the information asked in the Achi Resolution, of claims made by foreign subjects for damages incurred during the enforcement of martial law in 1925. The records in the Secretary's office show the following claims:

E. B. Thomas, British	\$ 500.00
C. W. Ashford, British	1,400.00
F. H. Redward, British	600.00
W. F. Reynolds, British	700.00
T. R. Rawlins, British	400.00
G. C. Kenyon, British	900.00
L. J. Levey, British	300.00
M. C. Bailey, British	200.00
F. Harrison, British	800.00

Edmund Norrie, Danish \$6,400.00 |

Manuel Oli dos Reis, Portuguese \$50,000.00 |

Geo. Lycouras, Greek 75,000.00 |

P. G. Camarinos, Greek 50,000.00 |

Total \$131,400.00 |

Senator Achi wanted the Governor's recommendation for a commission carried out, and afterwards the letter was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PUNISHMENT IS LESS.

The bill defining assault and battery and providing for punishment was given its third reading and passed, Kalaokalani being the only member voting "no."

The bill relating to punishment for receiving of stolen goods was given a third reading and passed unanimously.

NO CHILD'S PLAY.

Senator Achi moved for a reconsideration of the vote on medical examinations as a bill had been introduced providing for five examinations. President Crabbe said the Governor had already been notified, and Baldwin said that the Senate should not act like a lot of school boys, and Ienberg remarked that he was ashamed of the Senators.

Only Achi and McCandless voted to reconsider and the Senate adjourned.

THIS IS THE SEASON when death stalks through the land in the form of pneumonia. The surest defense against this disease is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It always cures and cures quickly. All druggists and dealers sell it. Hanson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii Territory.

THE MOROCCAN INSURGENTS WIN ANOTHER BATTLE

Macedonians Have a Sharp and Bloody Skirmish With the Turks at Vladinerova.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch from Fax states that the rebels have defeated a Moorish army and captured their camp.

SOFIA, March 4.—The Macedonians and Turks have had a sharp engagement near Vladinerova. Ten insurgents and many Turks were killed.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Consul McWade at Canton cables that the province of Kwangsi has been pacified. Rebels are active in adjoining provinces.

MAZATLAN, March 4.—A mob at Villa union objects to plague precautions and soldiers have been ordered to protect the health authorities.

VANCOUVER, March 4.—There is a serious strike on the Canadian Pacific. The water front is tied up.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Secretary Hitchcock of the Interior Department has issued instructions for the sale of the four per cent bonds provided for under the Hawaiian Fire Claims appropriation approved January 26.

Governor Dole is instructed to call for proposals for the purchase of coupon bonds dated May 1st, 1933, redeemable in not less than five years or more than fifteen years from the date of issuance. The total amount to be floated is \$325,000. The bonds will be of the denomination of \$1,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Pursuant to the proclamation of the President, the Senate assembled in extra session at noon today. The organization was promptly accomplished, the new Senators including Smoot from Utah being sworn in and formally seated without incident.

President Roosevelt's message was read immediately the organization was completed. The President urges prompt action upon the Panama Canal and Cuban Reciprocity Treaties, for which the extra session was called. After hearing the message the Senate adjourned till Monday next.

INTERESTING BITS FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL TO ADVERTISER

(Associated Press Mail Special.)

BRISTOL (R.S.), February 25.—The new cup yacht is growing rapidly. The upper portion of the stem has been fastened in place. It is cast-iron and is attached to the bronze gun-underside, giving the boat her designed outline at the forward end. In many respects this gives the appearance of a spoon-bow, but not to a radical degree, owing to the length of the overhang.

The mainmast, which is now completed in the south shop, shows a length which will preclude the possibility of the mast being too far outboard. This was the case at one time with the mast of the Constitution. The mainmast is being fitted with two sets of spreaders.

NEW YORK SALOONS.

ALBANY (N. Y.), February 25.—District Attorney Jerome of New York appeared before the Senate and Assembly committees yesterday in advocacy of the Jerome bill, permitting saloons in New York to be open between the hours of 1 and 11 p. m. on Sundays.

Mr. Jerome said: "Every saloon in New York could be closed on Sunday and kept closed, but it could not be enforced permanently, for the men who enforced it would be swept out of office. The Mayor of New York is prattling about the liberal enforcement of the law, when there is no such thing. You must either enforce a law of not enforce it. We are not a law abiding community, but we could learn to obey a law that we respected."

A STORY FROM PELEE.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Joseph Scabarre, the St. Pierre survivor, who has arrived here, tells an interesting story of his experiences at the time of the eruption of Mont Pelee, he being at that time a prisoner. Scabarre says he was placed in jail for slashing a man with a knife. Then he was put in the dungeon for fighting with a prisoner. His story continues: "On the next day it got very warm. I heard the sound of explosions, but it was only thunder. Shrieks and cries followed the great noise. Then all was still and it began to grow hot. I thought the prison was on fire. Ashes and burning stuff began to sift through the bars."

"The pile of straw I used for a bed took fire, but I stamped it out. Hot ashes sifted on my head, arms and back. I was stripped to the waist, and every spark left a scar. After a long time ashes stopped falling. I was sore and hungry. I did not know how long I stayed in the dungeon."

"Finally I went to sleep and knew nothing more until I found myself in the arms of a priest who had been my friend in the prison. The father had remembered that I was in jail, and after the fire went out he came to save me and had me dug from the ruins. It was told that I was buried four days without food and little air."

THE RAZLAG CURE.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—According to United States Consul McWade at Canton, it has remained for an American physician, Dr. Adolph Razlag, to discover a means of curing and exterminating leprosy. In a report to the State Department the consul says that wonderful success has attended the efforts of this physician, and his work has attracted the attention of the highest Manchurian and Chinese officials. This work began in June, 1902, in a leper village six miles distant from Canton. Of four cases treated, three have been discharged completely cured and the fourth is making a practical recovery. The physician urges strongly the adoption of his methods for the treatment of leprosy in the Philippines and in Hawaii.

The main features of the treatment, which is shown in detail in the consul's report, appear to consist of minute and long sanitation and the use of highly anti-septic drugs.

ANARCHISTS ACTIVE.

NEW YORK, February 25.—The Evening Telegram today prints a story to the effect that anarchists from all over the world are about to meet in a secret convention at Paris to devise plans that may radically affect the crowned heads of Europe. All preparations for the convention were carefully guarded, but the plans became known through the boastful talk of a youthful delegate to the convention from this city. This man, an Italian known as "Angelo" and "Rudolph" gave up his place on Saturday, declaring that he had been selected as one of five delegates from the United States to the convention. The Telegram continues:

"Far-reaching anarchistic plans are to be discussed and perfected at this world's convention. It is said; and it is even whispered that an adjournment is taken a meeting of anarchists' utmost cabal will have been held and lots will have been drawn assigning men to deeds, the full accomplishment of which may shape the destinies of the reigning houses of Europe."

DIED OF DIETING.

CHICAGO, February 25.—The funeral of Miss Cora Dean, better known as "Coradine," who had achieved renown as a writer of short stories, occurred here today. Miss Dean died yesterday of scarlet fever after an illness of a week. The fact that the young author had restricted her diet for some time to uncooked foods and was accustomed to omit the morning meal in part of a system exploited by a local man is believed by the coroner to have rendered her susceptible to the disease. Her death, and her death were attributed to these causes. The body was sent to the morgue, where it will be buried Sunday.

POTATOES AND HAYSELDENS CASTOR BEANS ACTING IN GOOD FAITH

Matters of Interest to Farmers on Islands.

The agricultural experiment station has issued two bulletins that will be of interest to farmers on all the islands. The first of these deals with the preliminary experiments made by Special Agent J. G. Smith with the "quick blight" of the potato. In this the agent says:

"Irish potato growing was once an important agricultural industry in Hawaii. During one year, 71,000 barrels were shipped from the country; but for various reasons the industry became of minor importance and of late years the local demand has been largely supplied by importations. The latest source of discouragement to the grower is a disease which often wipes out whole fields of potatoes in a short time. Nearly every island of the group has its infected districts—Kula, Kohala, Kona, Waimea and sections on Oahu."

This disease of the potato has been confounded with the potato rot, but they are entirely different both in the cause and in their effect upon the plant. Until a better name is given we shall call it the "quick blight."

In March, 1902, experiments were begun at Kula, Maui, to study the disease with the hope of finding a remedy. The land chosen was under the control of Mrs. Randall Von Tempky, and was situated at an elevation of between 3,500 and 4,000 feet. The plan of the experiment was to test comparatively the resistance power of the disease of 45 imported varieties of potatoes. These were to be planted under varied conditions—on good soil partly protected from the wind, on average soil dug to the depth of 12 inches, and on average soil dug to the depth in common practice in that locality. The 45 varieties of potatoes used in the experiment were: Northern Beauty, Gem of Arrostook, Early Harvest, Early Northern, New Queen, The Minister, Carman No. 1, Green Mountain, Beauty of Hebron, Pearl of Bavy, Black Christy, White Elephant, Dakota Red, Early Rose, Early Fortune, Early Six Weeks, L. X. L., Pride of the South, The June, Acme, Bovey, Brack's Chance, Burpee's Extra Early, Cambridge Russet, Early Ohio, Early Michigan, Filibasket, Homeboy Rose, Hammond's Wonderful, Irish Cobbler, Long Keeper, Carman No. 3, Mill's Banner, Mill's Prize, Maui's Thoroughbred, Manun's Enormous, Nott's Peach, Frolic Rose, Rural New Yorker No. 2, Sir Walter Raleigh, Stephens, Steuben, Twentieth Century, Uncle Sam, and Wonderful Clay Rose.

The potatoes apparently grew well until the early part of June when the quick blight made its appearance in the leaves and stems. The crop was harvested June 27.

"The varieties that best withstood the quick blight were: The June, Homeboy Rose, Maui's Thoroughbred and Uncle Sam, and of these The June remained green after the others had succumbed."

The second bulletin deals at length with the growing of castor beans for market. Concerning this crop the special agent says:

"The castor bean plant feeds most heavily upon phosphoric acid and potash. In sterile soils, or in soils deficient in these elements low grade fertilizers containing them can be profitably used."

"In Kona a crop of beans can be harvested every thirty days, after the plants commence to bear."

"The commercial life of the crop, that is the period during which it can be profitably cultivated without replanting, on a good field, ranges from five to seven years, but during this period it must receive frequent cultivation and an occasional dressing of fertilizer, to obtain the best results."

"From data obtainable in these islands, the average crop from sea level, up to an altitude of from twelve to fifteen hundred feet, ranges from twenty-five hundred to three thousand pounds per acre per annum. Individual trees in the most favored localities, with good soil and cultivation, and a fair amount of rainfall, have been known to yield as high as one hundred pounds of clean seed. However, from twenty to twenty-five pounds per plant is the average yield of clean seed."

"The process of manufacture of the oil is quite complicated, and it does not pay the cultivator to attempt, by himself, to extract the oil."

"The current prices for castor beans of good quality range from \$50.00 to \$60.00 per ton in the Honolulu market; a price sufficient to yield a margin of profit both to the cultivator and to the manufacturer of the oil."

"The residue remaining after extraction of the oil from the castor bean is itself a product of some value for fertilizer. Analyses of this substance show that the castor pomace contains on an average about 5 per cent nitrogen, 2 per cent phosphoric acid and 1 per cent potash. The seed pods and pod stems contain about 2.5 per cent nitrogen and 0.5 per cent potash."

Old Fitch Will Stay. Col. Thomas Fitch has reconsidered his plan to leave Hawaii. He has recalled his shipment of personal effects and will reopen law offices. Mrs. Fitch finds this the only climate which agrees with her health and she has disavowed her husband from leaving. Col. Fitch himself likes it here but he was disposed to accept some flattering offers from Washington.

Found Old Bones and Skulls. While an excavation was being made yesterday for one of the new cable links at Twiwa a large number of human bones and skulls were found a few feet beneath the surface, embedded in coral. These crumbled and broke up readily on being brought to the surface.

"I have been on the ground and have investigated the so-called 'Hayseiden Settlement Association' on Hawaii very closely," said Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd yesterday. "I am satisfied that it is a bona fide association, and not an attempt to get title to land to be used for some purposes other than those of settlement. The men who form the association, Samuel Kaubane, W. M. Kaubane, the four Hayseiden, J. H. Waipulani and J. H. and J. H. S. Martin are all personally known to me. They are all, or nearly all, employed on the plantation in the neighborhood, and I think mean to go and live upon the lands in the Kiohaka, Puamaka, Paapahua and Puaa districts where they shall be granted to them."

"The lands applied for are pastoral lands, and the men applying for them are all practical cattle men. The Kaubanes have been in the cattle business nearly all their lives. They ask for the lands in tracts of 100- and 200-acre tracts, and that is little enough for grazing purposes. The land laws of the mainland provide for taking 500 acres. The men in this association, as I have said, are all practical cattle men although some of them are now employed on plantations. One of the Hayseiden, Walter, I think, is now at work as a sugar boiler."

"I believe that they will be able to comply with the terms of the law, and that they mean to do it in good faith, and not to get possession of the land for purposes other than home-making. If it can be shown that they are not acting in good faith, certainly their petition will not be granted. You must remember that I do not act alone nor of my own motion in granting applications for colonization under the settlement association plan. Every application is considered by all the heads of the departments of the government, and if there is shown the least reason to doubt the bona fides of the applicants, their applications go by the board."

"Further than that, it is not the choicest lands in the vicinity of the proposed settlement that the members of this association have asked for. They want the pastoral lands. The agricultural areas, the choicest parts of it, have been reserved and are open to anybody who wants to make a home there. There are twenty or twenty-one of these choice lots, of from forty to sixty acres, and none of these tracts are included in the settlement. 'I am aware,' continued Mr. Boyd, 'that the Settlement Association plan can be abused. Men can go on and form an association and get title to land that they do not intend to live upon, purely for speculative purposes, but those things are carefully watched, the character of the intending settler is looked into, and if there is the least reason for suspicion the applications are not granted. In the case of this particular Association, the people of the Kau district have made no particular objection to the application. Certainly if there was anything wrong, it would be known there.'

"Nobody wants to get small farmers on the land more than I do, but my department, while it is eager to help along the work of settling American farmers here, must also meet the local demand."

SENATOR BURTON IS IN TROUBLE

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 25.—Senator Burton's denial that he was in any way implicated in the E. J. Arnold Investment Company, which collapsed so sensationally recently, has failed to check the rumors that a resolution will be introduced in the legislative asking him to resign his seat in the United States senate. It is stated on good authority that it is known the senator's name was used openly by a company affiliated with the Arnold company, but the senator says this was done without his authorization.

SUCCESSOR TO WRAY TAYLOR

Governor Dole will within a few days send to the Senate a nomination for Commissioner of Agriculture to succeed Wray Taylor whose continued absence from the Territory has been accepted as a resignation.

"I am now considering a successor to Mr. Taylor," said the Governor yesterday. "I have received no word from him and have not the remotest idea as to his whereabouts. The examination of his books showed that his accounts were correct. There was one item which however is in need of some explanation."

Nothing was heard from Mr. Taylor by the Nebraska which brought four days' mail and his whereabouts are as much a mystery as ever.

Found Old Bones and Skulls. While an excavation was being made yesterday for one of the new cable links at Twiwa a large number of human bones and skulls were found a few feet beneath the surface, embedded in coral. These crumbled and broke up readily on being brought to the surface.

MEANING OF THE CRUSADE.

An Oahu farmer was heard to say a few days ago that the Advertiser does not really want small farmers, but that it is making a "grand stand play" so as to keep the Senate from adopting Mitchell's land recommendations. The theory is ingenious, but it loses sight of several vital facts. One is that the more American farmers there are here the more readers there will be for the local newspapers and the more prosperity there will be for the merchants who advertise. That is where the press gets paid for any work it may do towards settling up the Territory with English-speaking homesteaders. It is plain that if the country should become thoroughly Asiaticized, the pursuits of American journalism like those of American retail trade and the professions and mechanic arts would grow unremunerative here.

These are considerations which bear witness to the sincerity of any and every paper which comes out for small farming in Hawaii.

Speaking, again, from the public standpoint, the small farmer is necessary to maintain the prosperity of the islands when sugar comes to be a six per cent investment, as may be the case some day; necessary to stop the tremendous outflow of money to distant markets for food and to lower the cost of living here; necessary to prepare the Territory to sustain itself in the not impossible event of a naval blockade; necessary to safeguard good government and keep taxes within bounds; necessary to make and keep the Territory American and prepare it for Statehood.

Thus private interest and civic duty combine to summon every local newspaper into a crusade for the genuine settlement of the public lands.

But is the Oahu farmer who tries to out-discredit the Advertiser's methods altogether friendly to farm development? The other day at Wahiawa an Advertiser man tried to meet a successful colonist who had come by the place where he was staying with a four-horse load of produce. The farmer declined to tell anything about his farm because he "didn't want competition." A successful pineapple dealer, possibly the one referred to in the opening sentence of this article, wished nothing said about his place because of others who might be tempted to engage in the business. "What hope will there be for us," he said, "if everybody goes in for pineapples?" He did not realize that it will need all the pineapples Hawaii can grow to cut off Singapore's trade with the West, saying nothing about the steady increase of consumers. It is to joke fighting for small farmers when those on the ground try to hoodoo the industry while making money out of it.

BAD FOR DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Bryan's announcement that he will head an independent Democratic movement against the gold element in the party, which now controls the organization, means that the next election will be a walk-over for the Republican nominee.

As things stand the Gold Democrats—the Cleveland element—will name the party candidate and are already grooming Judge Parker, Mr. Bryan, thereupon, promises to bolt. It may be supposed that the Cleveland men will not surrender to them; principle is greater than office. The Bryanites would as soon surrender to the Republicans. There can be no compromise between them, none between sound and unsound principles of finance. What we are likely to see, therefore, is a return to the political conditions of 1890, two Democratic tickets in the field and one Republican, the latter profiting by the divided purposes of the enemy and winning by a great majority.

It is a satisfactory outlook to the business men, the commercial interests and the advocates of a greater America. Nothing could be more disastrous to the country and especially to the workingmen than to have four years of tariff revision, wildcat financing and territorial contraction. For all three of these calamities Bryan would stand sponsor, and for two of them the Cleveland candidate.

Rear Admiral Crowninshield has resigned command of the European squadron and will soon be in Washington again. His tour of duty has not been altogether pleasant. By taking his feet to an out-of-the-way place where he could visit his son, the Admiral earned some sharp criticism, and his refusal to dispense with his wife abroad the flagship brought down on his head the wrath of the Navy Department, which is strict in such matters. So Crowninshield comes back in a huff. It may be doubted that he will get another active command.

The Republicans may have to wink at some of the looting which is going on about the Legislature, but they have not yet reached the time when they will provide two men to do a piece of work and then pay one of them an extra sum for doing it properly.

Printing is a pretty expensive business for a Legislature which has to stand by doing nothing, at a cost of \$500 per day, while a little office struggles unavailingly to turn out a big job.

If the fishing is worth anything a few years from now, it will be because the Legislature had the wisdom to pass a small mesh net law.

SINKING FUND FOR BONDS.

Senators, whose interest in the future of the Territory is as acute and strenuous as that of any other inhabitant, have laid with flattering unctious to their souls the fact that the law, setting aside the realization from land sales, accomplishes all that is needed for the creation of a proper sinking fund for the prospective issues of bonds of the Territory.

The law is not a new one, and it is fair to say that its working has not been such as to impress with the idea of its value. Some of the best judges of the Hawaiian public domain are of opinion that there are not more than \$4,000,000 worth of public lands. This is not the worst feature, from the standpoint of the value of the sinking fund made by the setting apart of realizations, for the sale of lands is now progressing and has continued recently at the rate of close to \$25,000 a year. This is not a fund to meet millions of bonds, or even hundreds of thousands, and to lean on it means that the value of securities will be all the less.

One banker of the city, when discussing the value of the Fire Claims bonds, from the standpoint of investment purely, said that without an enactment of the Legislature behind them, to insure interest and a sinking fund for their redemption, he could insist on a discount of fifteen per cent before he would "take" them. This is a fact of course, but it shows that the business men of today are doing business, and sentiment has no place in it.

The bonds of the Territory must be above suspicion. When United States bonds are so high, with railroad and plantation issues at good rates, it would be worse than criminal negligence to send out issues of securities which are not gilt-edged.

As indicating the insufficiency of the reserve or sinking fund, as provided by the sales of lands, Treasurer Kepolika gives these figures from his records: There were outstanding on June 30, 1901, of the bonds of the Territory, issued under the Republic and being in excess of the issue taken up by the United States, \$39,970.31. At that time the special deposit in the Treasury, from land sales to meet liquidation of the loan, was \$33,721.58. During the next fiscal year the fund grew only to \$36,753.06. Later it increased until the total of the fund as shown in the report of Treasurer Kepolika as of Dec. 6, 1902, was \$43,086.30. Thus in more than a year and a half, there was realized only \$20,000. This was kept in the Treasury "resting," earning nothing, but now the Treasurer will buy \$30,000 of the outstanding bonds, and thus stop the interest on that amount. This indicates a yearly deposit to the credit of sinking fund, for the year 1901-1902, at least, of \$12,036.40. At this rate, if there is no better financing in the way of saving interest or of reinvestment, the bonds issued under the Republic of Hawaii, will have nearly seventy-five years of life before they will be wiped out. Add to this sum \$400,000 of Fire Claims bonds and \$5,000,000 of Improvement bonds, and the amortization of the combined issues will be postponed to later centuries. There is of course a provision for a sinking fund in the loan bill, under which the \$5,000,000 may issue, but there is serious consideration of the propriety of taking it out, as the land sales provision is thought ample.

The Pope is a wonderful old man, and may live to round out his century. When he was chosen the cardinals believed that his life would be short and that another chance would come to them to ballot for the throne of the Pontificate. But Leo XIII has outlived the entire College with the possible exception of one or two members and is still in the full possession of his faculties. No man ever showed to better advantage the physical value of regular habits and the simple life. The Pope lives by rule and takes no chances with his digestion; nor does he permit himself to worry over his lot as a dethroned secular prince as Pius IX did. Speaking of his daily regimen the Pope wrote some Latin verses several years ago on the proper food of physical man; and in stately rhythm he reset his own severely plain but ample table. Reading the items of his daily choice of food gave the public a glimpse of one of the causes of his exceptional hold on life.

The coming race for the America cup is exciting much interest on the mainland and a not uncommon hope exists that Sir Thomas Lipton may succeed in his third effort to lift the trophy. This is not merely because Sir Thomas is a chivalrous and plucky antagonist who deserves well of Americans but because the honor of holding the cup against all comers for forty or fifty years is honor enough. Then again Americans have grown tired of winning in their own waters and would not mind competing for the cup in British seas. It would give the races an unwelcome zest to have them take place abroad and our people would not mind the chance to show their fine yachts to British millions. So if Lipton wins there will be few mourners on this side of the sea.

The impression of the American Law Review that judicial positions in the Hawaiian Islands are used merely as places for defunct politicians is only partly true. Some of the defunct are now where they ought to be. But two are left in office, and these will be in the hands of the official grave-digger before long.

The Legislature is showing the right spirit about getting a farm population for the islands. Bills to encourage pineapple and castor bean culture are steps in the right direction. The next thing should be to make sure that the lands needed for such purposes are not dissipated.

When the Republican party is committed to a municipal program it will not be a special bill giving one city preference over another but will be a measure under which every town of the islands may elect to pay heavier taxes if it wishes.

If Wilcox will hurry back he may be able to get a fat clerkship from this Republican Legislature.

Mr. De Knight will not divide \$50,000 with associate counsel out of the \$300,000 the Queen didn't get.

LEGISLATURE AND LAND LAWS.

In a recent article this paper pointed out the openings for evasion in the Settlement Association law. Since then some instances have been related to us which support, with concrete facts, the general propositions advanced.

It can be proved that a professional man, doing business in one of the towns of Hawaii, took up a large tract of land under the Settlement Association law, distant about twenty miles from his place of business. He visited it weekly staying over Sunday and by making the place his voting precinct was able to give it the legal semblance of home. He cleared forage crops which could be cared of themselves in the very limited area specified by law; raised nothing of any particular account, proved up as soon as the time limit of homestead occupancy had arrived and then sold the tract to a large holder at a price which enabled him to buy a handsome place in town. Small farming did not get so much as a cabbage to its credit by this experiment.

Not long ago the right of a man to take up a large tract was challenged in court on the ground that he was a foreigner; and in the course of his testimony the map admitted that he was merely acting as a dummy for a large granger concern which wanted the land.

There are fine lands in the Kau district which it is proposed to allot to the F. H. Haystack Settlement Association, composed of six men, one of them Mr. Haystack himself. They are lands which would be useful to a railroad company; it is not responsible that Mr. Haystack intends to bury himself there in the guise of a small farmer. No one believes that he wants to live on the place. What then? Has he figured out that three acres of nominal occupancy would give him a highly profitable bit of speculative realty? If he hasn't, many another man would do so in his place.

It is time if farming lands are going to be put in the hands of farmers and the Territory developed along typical American lines, for the Legislature to take hold of our land system, make changes in the laws which will render it difficult for speculators to fulfill the conditions of final ownership and take measures to advertise openings here on the mainland. The fullest publicity for lands which are in shape to be opened to settlement should be enacted. As things are going now the agricultural development of the Territory, save in sugar and grazing, is not being attended to; and unless reforms are instituted the good farming lands will be dissipated so that even Congress cannot rescue them.

INQUIRIES FROM FARMERS.

B. O. Loe of Dunith, Minn., writes as follows: "I noticed in the papers that some of the public lands are to be opened for settlers. What kind of lands are they and where are they to be opened? Is the school system the same as here? What do you think about getting up a colony to take up lands down there? How about the climate?"

(1) There are large tracts of fine agricultural and pastoral lands on this and other islands of the group which the local land office professes a willingness to open up to settlement associations or homesteaders when they apply. (2) The school system is modeled upon that of the United States and is regarded as well as those of other Territories. (3) There is a successful colony at Wahiawa, eighteen miles from Honolulu, which is going extensively into pineapples. The law encourages such associations. (4) The climate is warm enough to produce the special tropical products such as sugar, coffee, pineapples, bananas, rice, maize, timon and vanilla beans, which constitute the basis of successful agriculture here, and cool enough, owing to the trade winds, for the comfort of white men who have been reared in temperate zones.

If Mr. Loe will come here and put himself in communication with the Advertiser it will see that he gets as good a chance at the land as the next man.

Mr. Bryan does not change his principles. He is still for 16 to 1. In 1896 when he first ran for the presidency he said that there could never be any property with the ratio down to 32 to 1 where it then stood. There has been nothing but good times since in the United States and the ratio now stands at 50 to 1. Still Mr. Bryan contends for 16 to 1 with the stubborn tenacity of the Bourbon who learns nothing and forgets nothing.

Any funds spent in encouraging small Hawaiian industries will pay big dividends in export money later on.

COMMON SENSE AND CONSUMPTION.

The treatment of consumption is every year becoming more successful. The majority of cases can be cured if taken in time. Not more medicine but more common sense is the cause of the improvement.

Fresh air, good climate, food, clothing, exercise, all these are important features of common sense treatment.

As a builder of flesh and restorer of strength Scott's Emulsion is still unequalled. The special action of Scott's Emulsion on the lungs is as much of a mystery as ever—but an undoubted fact.

Common sense and Scott's Emulsion is good treatment.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 109 West Street, New York.

HOUSE IS AGAINST PLAN FOR ORDER OF ITS MEASURES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ring but since this was brought up he would move that all bills incurred for translating and printing by the committee be produced so that the House might see what is being done with the people's money.

The resolution was carried by a combination of Republican and Home Rule votes, there being certain Republican votes against it. The speaker directed that the list be ready by 10 a. m. tomorrow and put over the report until that time.

RESOLUTIONS AND REPORTS. The committee on Public Health and education recommended a number of school houses throughout the Islands, the report being laid on the table for consideration with the appropriation bill.

The Public Lands committee reported in favor of a large number of roads on Hawaii previously reported through resolutions. Kellinot said that he would give notice of an amendment to the rules. He found no Maui man on the committee of public lands and he would move to make the committee seven with two Maui men on it.

Vida introduced a resolution calling upon the Superintendent of Public Works for information as to tools loaned to private parties formerly and now the conditions of the loan of the government dredge to Cotton Brothers and any settlement as to the loss of the dredger.

Kealawa introduced a resolution providing for \$15,000 for a lot and building in Hilo for military and \$20,000 for the road from Waiakae Bridge to Kilauea wharf, Hilo.

FIGHTING OVER CITIES.

Harris introduced the following: Resolved: that on and after Friday, March 6, 1903, the following bills shall be the Order of the Day until they are finished, unless otherwise ordered by the House of Representatives.

1st. County Bill.
2d. Loan Bill.
3d. Appropriation Bill.
4th. General Municipal Bill.

Kellinot at once moved that the order be changed making the second order municipal bill, not general municipal bill. Harris refused to accept the amendment saying he did not think there was any reason why Honolulu should have precedence over other towns of the Territory. His reason for urging loans and appropriations before municipal legislation, was that the last legislature in a rush appropriated seven millions with less than five millions revenue and time was needed for discussion.

KUMALAE FOR EXTRA SESSION. Kumalae said that what he wanted was county bill first, municipal bill second, loan bill and the appropriation bill last.

Under Section 54 of the Organic Act the Governor is ordered to call an extra session if no appropriation bill is passed, so that should be last, and if it does not pass there will be another session. He talked at length trying to move the previous question after talking 15 minutes but he was voted out of order.

Knudsen said he was pledged to municipal government, too, but not to municipal legislation alone for Honolulu. The Long bill does not fill the idea of the pledge and a general bill soon will be ready. Under that act any town he did not want an extra session simply to pass an appropriation bill.

Andre said the general municipal act would be ready in four days and that Kumalae knew it was being pressed. Kellinot said municipal legislation was as necessary as county and he wanted action on both. He indicated that he was averse to allowing the voters to decide as to cities, saying the legislature was the power to act.

Kanilo said the resolution would bury many bills ordered printed and he was opposed to any decision as to working under such a cut and dried plan. Fernandez declared himself in favor of indefinitely postponing. He argued for the Home Rule county bill. The motion to postpone prevailed, the Kumalae Republicans voting with the Kanilo Home Rule to table.

The House passed to second reading the bills on lights and the treatment of leprosy without licenses after which the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate held an all day session yesterday and managed to pass four bills, after the prayer and approval of the minutes. A communication was read from Treasurer Kepolika urging the importance of matters of revenue and offering the assistance of his department. It was received and filed.

The House bill adopting the Hawaiian flag for the Territory was given its first reading in the Senate.

FIRE CLAIMS AGAIN. Senator Achi introduced a resolution calling upon the Treasurer to notify the Secretary of the Treasury that the money for fire claims expenses would be appropriated within a week. He argued that the adoption of the resolution in both houses would mean the adoption of the \$25,000 item in the appropriation bill.

Senator Baldwin proposed as an amendment action upon the Achi bill as the appropriation bill would be delayed. Senator Paris favored this. Senator Kalanokalan was against the resolution, saying that it didn't amount to anything. Senator Isenberg read the telegram from Pratt stating that "Secretary Shaw is waiting for money to cover expenses, why delay?" and said that at least \$5,000 should be appropriated to pay the expenses of an agent with the million dollars.

Senator McCandless wanted the Senate pledged to the appropriation and to adopt the resolution. The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Senator Baldwin the Achi bill was then taken up and placed on the order for the day.

Senator Kaohi moved the insertion in

LOCAL BREVITIES.

P. Martin returned to his home in Hilo yesterday, having fully recovered his eyesight. During his stay here he was under the treatment of Dr. J. E. de Faria, who performed a very delicate operation in the removal of a cataract from the eye. (From Thursday's daily.)

February was the coldest month on record in Honolulu; 77.4 was the average.

Supt. Cooper is to improve Thomas Square and one of the first efforts in that direction will be to thin out the trees and get expert views as to cultivation.

There was an incipient strike on Kahu plantation yesterday, some Japanese asking for the discharge of a Jap. The matter was settled immediately.

Judge Robinson began the trial yesterday of the case of Becker, Kalama, Kea, H. Wharton et al., an action to quiet title. There are about fifty new near Waiakae involved. A jury is hearing the case.

The Gilbert Islanders in Honolulu are preparing a petition to King Edward asking that they be returned to Hawaii from whence they came. England is to be requested to send a warship here to transport them.

Kahahawai, a native, was yesterday sentenced by Judge De Bolt to Oahu Prison for a term of one year on a charge of burglary in the second degree. He was alleged to have robbed a Chinese house.

About 50 Korean emigrants to Hawaii left Honolulu on the 10th inst. for their destination by the Japanese steamer Kaho Maru. The emigrants are described to have looked very jubilant on their departure from their home—Japan Weekly Times, February 27.

***** The appropriation bill of an item of \$1,000 for the repair of roads in North Kohala. Referred to Public Lands Committee.

A resolution by Senator McCandless authorizing the Public Lands Committee to secure clerical assistance was adopted.

LOCAL OPTION LAW.

Senator Dickey introduced the local option bill of which he had given notice on Wednesday. He stated that the bill had already been printed in both languages by private parties and it passed its first reading by title.

Senator Wilcox reported for the Health Committee recommending the adoption of the Dental surgery act with an amendment striking out the imprisonment penalty and providing only for the fine for violations.

On motion of Senator Achi the report was tabled to be considered with the bill, as he had an amendment proposed by Dr. Huddy to offer.

Senator Wilcox reported also favoring the petition of Pearl City residents for a school-house for that place, and stating that the item was in the appropriation bill. The report will be taken up when the bill is considered.

FIGHT ON DOCTORS.

Senator Wilcox reported also recommending the approval of the Governor's nominations for the Board of Medical Examiners and the Board of Dental Examiners.

Senator McCandless objected to a consideration of the medical examiner nominations until after investigation. He said certain doctors were biased against others, and that they wished to prevent Dr. Nobilit from practicing; Isenberg and Baldwin upheld the medical examiners.

After President Crabbe remarked that twenty-two minutes costing forty dollars had been wasted in useless discussion, a vote was taken on the Dental Examiners. The Governor's appointment of Dr. Huddy, Taylor and Grossman was confirmed unanimously.

The medical examiners: Drs. Wood, Garvin and Waterhouse, were also confirmed by a vote of ten to four; J. T. Brown, Kalae, McCandless and Woods voting no; Cecil Brown being absent.

Senator McCandless reported on the castor oil bean and pineapple bills presenting a substitute which included both products and exempting them from from taxation for ten years. The report was adopted and the bill passed first reading.

RAILROAD LAW REPEAL.

The bill repealing the bill act passed third reading and was adopted nine to four. Kalanokalan, Kalae, Kaohi and Nakapahu voted against the adoption; Wilcox and C. Brown being absent.

POSTPONE ACTION.

The Dickey bill defining the public holidays in Hawaii passed its third reading. Senator Isenberg moved that Labor Day be inserted, but as no Senator was certain as to the date, action was deferred until today.

Senator Isenberg objected to the consideration of the loan bill because of the absence of the introducer, Senator Brown, but Senator Baldwin asked that the bill be passed as it was the same as passed by the Senate last session. Senator McCandless wanted to make some amendments. Senator Achi said no time should be wasted and the House could have something to do. Final action was postponed until today.

The Achi fire claim appropriation bill passed its second reading with an amendment by McCandless making the amount \$25,000 instead of \$30,000. McCandless wanted it laid on the table and the item considered with the emergency bill. Senators Baldwin and Paris were opposed to this on the ground that the appropriation bill would take a long time in the House.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon, discussion of the fire claims bill was renewed. Senator McCandless withdrew his motion and the bill passed its second reading.

The emergency appropriation bill was referred to the Public Lands Committee.

The bill regarding the importation of spirituous liquors passed its second reading.

MORE BILLS PASSED. The bill reducing the penalty for larceny passed its third reading and was adopted unanimously with thirteen votes.

The act amending the law relating to

Old as the Pyramids.

And as little changed by the ages is Scrofula, than which no disease save Consumption, is responsible for a larger mortality, and Consumption is its outgrowth.

It affects the glands, the mucous membranes, tissues and bones causes banches in the neck, catarrhal troubles, rickets, inflammation, sore ears, cutaneous eruptions, etc.

"I suffered from scrofula, the disease affecting the glands of my neck. I did everything I was told to do to eradicate it, but without success. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and the swelling in my neck entirely disappeared and my skin resumed a smooth, healthy appearance. The cure was complete." Mrs. Anna M. Mearns, 314 Scott St., Cincinnati, Ky.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills.

Thoroughly eradicate scrofula and build up the system that has suffered from it.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. BACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

J. A. SCHAFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOK—(Robert Lewers, J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooks.)—Importers and Dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, March 5, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK Capital Val. Bid Ask

BOYD MAKES HARD FIGHT

Case May Go To Jury Before Night.

The trial of the Boyd case may be concluded today. A jury was secured on the opening of court yesterday morning and nearly all of the evidence for the prosecution is already in. The prosecution will probably have closed by noon and the defense will then make a motion to instruct the jury to acquit, on the ground that no connection has been shown between the money alleged to have been embezzled and Jas. H. Boyd the defendant.

There are three natives on the jury which is hearing the case. B. W. Houghtaling being the first man called yesterday morning. And he was immediately accepted. The jury is composed as follows:

Benjamin R. Campbell, Chas. N. Marquet, G. R. Quinn, Chas. Dickerson, Vincent Fernandez, John A. Noble, Geo. O'Hara, Geo. H. Greene, A. E. Lloyd, Jos. Richards, Benj. W. Houghtaling and Bert Sharratt.

At the opening of the trial Mr. Robertson for the defense agreed to admit that Boyd was Superintendent of Public Works during the time mentioned in the indictment. Mr. Robertson made the opening statement to the jury. He said that he would prove that Boyd had received a check for \$200 from the Honolulu Clay Co. on March 1, 1902, and that on the same day he deposited a similar amount to his credit in Spreckels' bank. On the second count he said he would show that Boyd had received a check for \$1500 from C. B. Cooper on June 16, 1902, and a day later had deposited the sum of \$1500 to his credit in Spreckels' bank.

R. D. Mead was the first witness. He testified that he had arranged with Boyd the quieting of the title of the land of the Honolulu Clay Co. in Nuuanu Valley and had agreed to pay him \$200 for a deed. This was done, the check being made out to the order of Jas. H. Boyd by W. O. Smith as trustee.

Dr. C. B. Cooper, the next witness, testified that he had given Boyd a check for \$1500 on June 10, 1902, in payment for land on Kanihala, and that the check had been returned to him as paid by Bishop & Co.

Margaret Cook was the next witness and testified regarding the payment of money into the Public Works' office. He related the various payments in the office as shown by the books, which were admitted by the court over the objection of the defendant. He testified also that his books showed no payment as the items of \$200 and \$1500.

F. C. Atherton of the Bank of Hawaii testified that he had cashed the check for \$200, that the check had been endorsed by Boyd, but that the money was not paid to him. He thought a messenger had cashed the check.

Henry Hapala, register of the Treasury, testified that there had been no payments into the Treasury Department by the Superintendent of Public Works from March to October 30th, 1902.

J. Tarn McGrew testified that he had paid the check of \$1500, not to Boyd, but to a messenger of the Public Works office who always cashed the checks.

H. H. Walker of Spreckels & Co. was then put on the stand to testify as to deposits made by J. H. Boyd, but the court sustained an objection on the ground that there had been no showing as yet that Boyd had personally received the money on the checks.

E. S. Boyd, Land Commissioner, testified that the town lots were under the supervision of the Minister of Interior and later of the Superintendent of Public Works. He said that the land sold to the Honolulu Clay Co. was about a mile and a half from town. He said that they were within the town limits, and upon Robertson's suggestion said the town extended from Moanalua to Maunaloa and from the sea to the first ridge.

Robertson said that the records should show whether or not the town lots were within the jurisdiction of J. H. Boyd, and the point will be raised that Boyd had no right or authority to sell this land as it was properly within the province of the Land Office.

Walker is to be recalled by the prosecution this morning, and there will also be the testimony of one of the messengers in the Public Works office. B. H. Wright has been summoned to testify as to, though it is not certain that he will do so.

If the court fails to sustain the motion of the defendant for a verdict of acquittal the defense will probably attempt to show that the money was never actually paid to Boyd, but that Wright was responsible for it. Oliver Stillman, cashier of the Public Works Office, J. A. McCandless, a former Superintendent of Public Works, and Jas. Kulike, a messenger formerly in the office, and who will probably be asked to deny that he ever paid any money directly to Boyd, on checks cashed by him, are subpoenaed for the defense. Stillman was summoned as a witness for the prosecution yesterday but was reported too ill to appear.

Local Opinion
The local opinion is that the case is a very close one, and that the jury will have to decide whether the money was actually paid to Boyd or not. It is believed that the defense will make a strong case, and that the jury will find in favor of Boyd.

REVENUES OF COUNTIES

What May Be the Cash Receipts of Each.

Work upon getting into shape the appropriation bill is under way by the finance committees of both houses, and the outlook is that the measure will be ready for introduction long before the county law has been finished. The estimates of the departments are now under discussion and the several committees are holding daily sessions, going over the resolutions and petitions asking for appropriations.

In aid of the members of the committee valuable statistics have been gathered, among them a table made up by Deputy Auditor Meyers, in which there has been gathered the various items of revenue which will accrue to the several proposed counties under the basis of what they paid during the year ending June 30th, 1902. This indicates the amount of money that the counties may hope to have at their disposal, in the event of the tax rate being maintained at its present percentage.

In the table as prepared, the revenue of Honolulu is given as drawn from all the taxes, licenses, the courts, the police, the market, the sewerage and garbage bureaus, and in the other proposed counties the revenues are segregated in the same general way, every possible source of money-getting being credited with its proper proportion of returns. The figures for the counties are as follows:

Honolulu	\$941,443.41
Oahu (outside)	\$70,344.58
Kauai	\$1,211,733.97
Maui	189,664.83
East Hawaii	219,989.79
West Hawaii	214,318.28
West Hawaii	110,342.58

The Territorial revenues include what may be secured from the stamps and inheritance taxes, from land sales, and all the various realizations within the Territorial jurisdiction. The items of conveyances and postal money or other capital being deducted shows this amount to be, in round figures, \$232,000. The total of the returns or revenues of the Territory during the year, omitting the \$10,000 received from the United States as interest refund, was \$2,455,172.81.

This would show that Oahu pays more than 60 per cent of the entire taxes of the Territory. In this connection the estimates for public improvements have been taken as indicating the appropriations asked for the various counties on the same basis. These show, omitting Oahu—Maui, \$75,800; Kauai, \$84,235; East Hawaii, \$118,000; West Hawaii, \$123,250.

HOUSE IS AGAINST PLAN.

(Continued from Page 4.)
The J. T. Brown bill granting the County of East Hawaii certain lands on Hawaii was referred to the Public Lands Committee.

Kalaupokalani's dream-making bill was referred to the Committee on Petitions. The Judiciary bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The amendment to the embezzlement act was referred to the Judiciary Committee and all the Bar Association bills were referred to the same committee.

FOREIGNER'S CLAIMS.

A letter was read from Gov. Dole giving the information asked in the Act of Regulation of claims made by foreign subjects for damages incurred during the enforcement of martial law in 1895. The records in the Secretary's office show the following claims:

E. B. Thomas, British	\$ 500.00
C. W. Ashford, British	1,400.00
W. F. Redward, British	600.00
F. H. Reynolds, British	700.00
T. R. Rawlins, British	400.00
G. K. Kenyon, British	900.00
L. J. Levey, British	900.00
M. C. Bailey, British	300.00
F. Harrison, British	800.00
Edmund Norrie, Danish	\$5,400.00
Manuel G. dos Reis, Portuguese	\$50,000.00
Geo. Lycurgus, Greek	75,000.00
P. G. Camarinos, Greek	50,000.00
Total	\$151,400.00

Senator Achi wanted the Governor's recommendation for a commission carried out, and afterwards the letter was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PUNISHMENT IS LESS.

The bill defining assault and battery and providing for punishment was given its third reading and passed. Kalaupokalani being the only member voting "no."

The bill relating to punishment for receiving of stolen goods was given a third reading and passed unanimously.

NO CHILD'S PLAY.

Senator Achi moved for a reconsideration of the vote on medical examination as a bill had been introduced providing for five examiners. President Crabbe said the Governor had already been notified, and Baldwin said that the Senate should not act like a lot of school boys, and Iamberg remarked that he was ashamed of the Senators.

THE MOROCCAN INSURGENTS WIN ANOTHER BATTLE

Macedonians Have a Sharp and Bloody Skirmish With the Turks at Vladinero.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch from Rex states that the rebels have defeated a Moorish army and captured their camp.

SOFIA, March 4.—The Macedonians and Turks have had a sharp engagement near Vladinero. Ten insurgents and many Turks were killed.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Consul McWade at Canton cables that the province of Kwangsi has been pacified. Rebels are active in adjoining provinces.

MAZATLAN, March 4.—A mob at Villa union objects to plague precautions and soldiers have been ordered to protect the health authorities.

VANCOUVER, March 4.—There is a serious strike on the Canadian Pacific. The water front is tied up.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Secretary Hitchcock of the Interior Department has issued instructions for the sale of the four per cent bonds provided for under the Hawaiian Fire Claims appropriation approved January 26.

Governor Dole is instructed to call for proposals for the purchase of coupon bonds dated May 1st, 1903, redeemable in not less than five years or more than fifteen years from the date of issuance. The total amount to be floated is \$325,000. The bonds will be of the denomination of \$1,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Pursuant to the proclamation of the President, the Senate assembled in extra session at noon today. The organization was promptly accomplished, the new Senators including Smoot from Utah being sworn in and formally seated without incident.

President Roosevelt's message was read immediately the organization was completed. The President urges prompt action upon the Panama Canal and Cuban Reciprocity Treaties, for which the extra session was called. After hearing the message the Senate adjourned till Monday next.

INTERESTING BITS FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL TO ADVERTISER

(Associated Press Mail Special.)
BRISTOL (R.I.), February 25.—The new crop of the growing rapidly. The HPRSE portion of the item has been fastened in place. It is casted and is attached to the bronze men underneath, giving the boat her designed outline at the forward end. In many respects this gives the appearance of a spoonbow, but not to a radical degree, owing to the length of the overhang.

The mainmast, which is now completed in the month shop, shows a length which will preclude the possibility of the gaff being too far outboard. This was the case at one time with the mast of the Constitution. The mainmast is being fitted with two sets of spreaders.

NEW YORK SALOONS.
ALBANY (N. Y.), February 25.—District Attorney Jerome of New York appeared before the Senate and Assembly committees yesterday in advocacy of the Jerome bill, permitting saloons in New York to be open between the hours of 1 and 11 p. m. on Sundays.

Mr. Jerome said: "Every saloon in New York could be closed on Sunday and kept closed, but it could not be enforced permanently, for the men who enforced it would be swept out of office. The Mayor of New York is prattling about the liberal enforcement of the law, when there is no such thing. You must either enforce a law of not enforce it. We are not a law-abiding community, but we could learn to obey a law that we respected."

A STORY FROM PELEE.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Joseph Scarbace, the St. Pierre survivor, who has arrived here tells an interesting story of his experiences at the time of the eruption of Mont Pelee, he being at that time a prisoner. Scarbace says he was placed in jail for slashing a man with a knife. Then he was put in the dungeon for fighting with a prisoner. His story continues: "On the next day it got very warm. I heard the sound of explosions, but it was only thunder. Shrieks and cries followed the great noise. Then all was still and it began to grow hot. I thought the prison was on fire. Ashes and burning stuff began to sift through the bars."

"The pile of straw I used for a bed took fire, but I stamped it out. Hot ashes sifted on my head, arms and back. I was stripped to the waist, and every spark left a scar. After a long time ashes stopped falling. I was sore and hungry. I did not know how long I stayed in the dungeon."

"Finally I went to sleep, knowing nothing more until I found myself in the arms of a priest who had been my friend in the prison. I remembered that I was a prisoner, and I was told that I was buried in the ground without food and little sleep."

POTATOES AND CASTOR BEANS ACTING IN GOOD FAITH

Matters of Interest to Farmers on Islands.

The agricultural experiment station has issued two bulletins that will be of interest to farmers on all the Islands. The first of these deals with the preliminary experiments made by Special Agent J. G. Smith with the "quick blight" of the potato. In this the agent says:

"Irish potato growing was once an important agricultural industry in Hawaii. During 1890, 71,000 barrels were shipped from the country, but for various reasons the industry became of minor importance and of late years the local demand has been largely supplied by importations. The latest source of discouragement to the grower is a disease which often wipes out whole fields of potatoes in a short time. Nearly every island of the group has its infected districts—Kula, Kohala, Kona, Waimea and sections on Oahu."

"This disease of the potato has been confounded with the potato rot, but they are entirely different both in the cause and in their effect upon the plant. Until a better name is given we shall call it the 'quick blight'."

"In March, 1902, experiments were begun at Kula, Maui, to study the disease with the hope of finding a remedy. The land chosen was under the control of Mrs. Randall Von Tempky, and was situated at an elevation of between 3,500 and 4,000 feet."

"The plan of the experiment was to test comparatively the resistance of varieties of potatoes to the disease of 45 imported varieties of potatoes. These were to be planted under varied conditions—on good soil partly protected from the wind, on average soil dug to the depth of 12 inches, and on average soil dug to the depth in common practice in that locality. The 45 varieties of potatoes used in the experiment were: Northern Beauty, Gem of Aroostook, Early Harvest, Early Northern, New Queen, The Minister, Carman No. 1, Green Mountain, Beauty of Hebron, Pearl of Savor, Black Christy, White Elephant, Dakota Red, Early Rose, Early Fortune, Early Six Weeks, I. X. L., Pride of the South, The June, Acme, Boye, Bruck's Chance, Burpee's Extra, Early Cambridge Russet, Early Ohio, Early Michigan, Philbasket, Homeboy Rose, Hammond's Wonderful, Irish Gobbler, Long Keeper, Carman No. 3, Mill's Banner, Mill's Prize, Maui's Thoroughbred, Mann's Enormous, Nott's Peach, Prof. Rose, Rural New Yorker No. 2, Sir Walter Raleigh, Stephens, Steuben, Twentieth Century, Uncle Sam, and Wonderful Clay Rose."

"The potatoes apparently grew well until the early part of June when the quick blight made its appearance in the leaves and stems. The crop was harvested June 7th."

"The varieties that best withstood the quick blight were The June, Homeboy Rose, Maui's Thoroughbred and Uncle Sam, and of these The June remained green after the others had succumbed."

"The second bulletin deals at length with the growing of castor beans for market. Concerning this crop the special agent says:

"The castor bean plant feeds most heavily upon phosphoric acid and potash. In sterile soils, or in soils deficient in these elements low grade fertilizers containing them can be profitably used."

"In Kona a crop of beans can be harvested every thirty days, after the plants commence to bear."

"The commercial life of the crop, that is the period during which it can be profitably cultivated without replanting, on a good field, ranges from five to seven years, but during this period it must receive frequent cultivation and an occasional dressing of fertilizer, to obtain the best results."

"From data obtainable in these Islands, an average crop from sea level up to an altitude of from twelve to fifteen hundred feet, ranges from twenty-five hundred to three thousand pounds per acre per annum. Individual trees in the most favored localities, with good soil and cultivation, and a fair amount of rainfall, have been known to yield as high as one hundred pounds of clean seed. However, from twenty to twenty-five pounds per plant is the average yield of clean seed."

"The process of manufacture of the oil is quite complicated, and it does not pay the cultivator to attempt, by himself, to extract the oil."

"The current prices for castor beans of good quality range from \$50.00 to \$60.00 per ton in the Honolulu market; a price sufficient to yield a margin of profit both to the cultivator and to the manufacturer of the oil."

"The residue remaining after extraction of the oil from the castor bean is itself a product of some value for fertilizer. Analyses of this substance show that the castor pomace contains on an average about 5 per cent nitrogen, 2 per cent phosphoric acid and 1 per cent potash. The seed pods and pod stems contain about 25 per cent nitrogen and 45 per cent potash."

Col. Fitch Will Stay.

Col. Thomas Fitch has reconsidered his plan to leave Hawaii, has recalled his shipment of personal effects and will remain in office. Mrs. Fitch finds this the only climate which agrees with her health, and she has discouraged her husband from leaving. Col. Fitch himself likes it here but he was disposed to accept some flattering offers from Washington.

HAYSELDENS ACTING IN GOOD FAITH

That Is the Opinion of Commissioner Boyd.

"I have been on the ground and have investigated the so-called 'Hayseiden Settlement Association' on Hawaii very closely," said Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd yesterday. "I am satisfied that it is a bona fide association, and not an attempt to get title to land to be used for some purpose other than those of settlement. The men who form the association, Samuel Kanehale, W. M. Kanehale, the four Hayseiden, J. H. Waipulani and J. H. and J. H. S. Martin are all personally known to me. They are all, or nearly all, employed on the plantation in the neighborhood, and I think mean to go and live upon the lands in the Kihikaha, Puumakua, Paapahaku and Puaa districts when they shall be granted to them."

"The lands applied for are pastoral lands, and the men applying for them are all practical cattle men. The Kanehanes have been in the cattle business nearly all their lives. They ask for the lands in tracts of 100 and 200-acre tracts, and that is little enough for grazing purposes. The land laws of the mainland provide for taking 500 acres. The men in this association, as I have said, are all practical cattle men although some of them are now employed on plantations. One of the Hayseiden, Walter, I think is now at work as a sugar boiler."

"I believe that they will be able to comply with the terms of the law, and that they mean to do it in good faith, and not to get possession of the land for purposes other than home-making. If it can be shown that they are not acting in good faith, certainly their petition will not be granted. You must remember that I do not act alone nor of my own volition in granting applications for colonization under the settlement association plan. Every application is considered by all the heads of the departments of the government, and if there is shown the least reason to doubt the bona fides of the applicants, their applications go by the boards."

"Further than that, it is not the choicest lands in the vicinity of the proposed settlement that the members of this association have asked for. They want the pastoral lands. The agricultural areas, the choicest parts of it, have been reserved and are open to anybody who wants to make a home there. There are twenty or twenty-one of these choice lots, of from fifty to sixty acres, and none of these tracts are included in the settlement."

"I am aware," continued Mr. Boyd, "that the Settlement Association plan can be abused. Men can go on and form an association and get title to land that they do not intend to live upon, purely for speculative purposes, but these things are carefully watched, the character of the intending settler is looked into, and if there is the least reason for suspicion the applications are not granted. In the case of this particular association, the people of the Kau district have made no particular objection to the application. Certainly if there was anything wrong, it would be known there."

"Nobody wants to get small farmers on the land more than I do, but my department, while it is eager to help along the work of settling American farmers here, must also meet the local demand."

SENATOR BURTON IS IN TROUBLE

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 25.—Senator Burton's denial that he was in any way implicated in the E. J. Arnold Investment Company, which collapsed so sensationally recently, has failed to check the rumors that a resolution will be introduced in the legislature asking him to resign his seat in the United States senate. It is stated on good authority that it is known the senator's name was used openly by a concern affiliated with the Arnold company, but the senator says this was done without his authorization.

SUCCESSOR TO WRAY TAYLOR

Governor Dole will within a few days send to the Senate a nomination for Commissioner of Agriculture to succeed Wray Taylor whose continued absence from the Territory has been accepted as a resignation.

"I am now considering a successor to Mr. Taylor," said the Governor yesterday. "I have received no word from him and have not the remotest idea as to his whereabouts. The examination of his books showed that his accounts were correct. There was one item which however is in need of some explanation."

Nothing was heard from Mr. Taylor by the Nebraska which brought four days' mail and his whereabouts are as much a mystery as ever.

Found Old Bones and Skulls.

While an excavation was being made yesterday for one of the new water tanks at Iwila a large number of human bones and skulls were found a few feet beneath the surface, embedded in coral. These crumbled and broke up easily on being brought to the surface.

Marine Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored thereon on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the elements of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Bank of Hawaii Limited.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas. M. Cooke, President
P. C. Jones, Vice President
C. H. Cooke, Cashier
F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier
Directors: Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.
Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rates and conditions printed in the books, copies of which may be had on application.
Judd Building, Fort Street.

WATCHES

The Timekeeping Kind

We sell a fine heavy solid gold, hunting or open face, plain or engraved, with 17-jewel movement for \$50.00.

Also much cheaper ones, but there's a difference, of course.

For perfection of time keeping and sterling worth you cannot do better than to purchase one of our specials at \$50.00.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

ANDROMEDA IS "UNDOCUMENTED"

Under instruction from Washington to Collector of Customs Stackable the Norwegian former bark Andromeda, now barkentine rigged, will sail today as an "undocumented" vessel. Up to yesterday there was a question in the Shipping Commissioner's mind, as well as in that of Captain Klitgaard, who is now in charge of the Andromeda, as to the manner of shipping her crew. It was either on articles of temporary register or else she would have had to leave port practically as a pirate, a ship without a flag or country. The receipt of authority from Washington to ship her crew as an "undocumented" vessel, paves the way for her to go to San Francisco without any further difficulty. Captain Klitgaard will carry a crew of twelve men and expects to sail sometime today. She is now barkentine-rigged and having ballast of about 500 tons can easily take care of herself. The vessel was subjected to fumigation yesterday afternoon. The Andromeda has been in port since September 23, 1903, when she came limping into port with her mainmast ripped off by the roots, the other two masts stunted and the rigging torn away in a terrible storm while she was en route from Iquique to the Pacific Coast.

INFLUENZA is now prevalent at this time. This disease is very contagious and if allowed to run its course may result in death. For information and take.

The undersigned have been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored thereon on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the elements of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

LEGISLATORS IN COMMITTEE AT EARNEST WORK

(Continued from Page 1.)

\$500 instead of \$100 for repair of North Kohala court house; \$500 for leper receiving station; \$500 for repair of road from Mahukona to Puhua in North Kohala; \$1200 for roads in the Kaahulu homesteads of North Kohala; \$500 for removing the Kamehameha statue to the court house yard, Kohala, disallowed; \$1000 for school house at Kaahulu, referred to Educational Committee; \$5000 instead of \$10,000 for road from Waimea to Kawaihewa-ka'i in North Kohala; \$5000 instead of \$12,000 for repair of road from Puaoli to Kaahaloa, Kohala, Hawaii; \$500 instead of \$500 for repair of South Kohala court house; \$500 for repair of South Kohala jail; \$5000 instead of \$10,000 for road from Kalapana to Kaala, Pua. A minority report concurs with majority report except that portion relating to the removal of the Kamehameha statue. It is recommended that an appropriation of \$500, as asked for, be allowed.

Paele began the resolution flood by proposing that there be jailor's houses, dining rooms and fences at Waianae and Ewa, at \$4000 each.

COUNTY CONTROL OF EDUCATION.

The rules were suspended and Kelloni presented his bill on the school system, proposing that the County bill provide for control of schools by the county.

Likewise he presented his bill in amendment of the Curfew law.

TO EXEMPT FROM TAX.

Knudsen introduced his bill to encourage diversified industries, providing that for ten years property in use for the production of sisal fibre, castor oil or vanilla extract be exempt from taxation.

Damen was permitted to introduce bills and the following were read the first time: To encourage the cultivation of taro, by exempting land from taxation; permitting the gathering of evergreens on public lands; prohibiting the employment of Asiatics at wharves and landings of the Territory; providing for the employment only of free labor on roads and bridges; providing qualifications for persons in public service; limiting time for commencing action to recover lands to twenty years.

FEES OF JURORS.

Pula introduced his measure amending the laws as to jurors' fees, making them \$2 a day and \$1 for a verdict, with traveling fees.

Wright introduced his bill giving the Territory the right to condemn and take over all land unused for ten years, at a valuation to be fixed, for the public domain.

FOR SUNDAY SPORTS.

Vida gave notice that he would introduce a bill to provide for the playing of baseball and for other athletic sports in public parks on Sundays.

AFFECTING THE COURTS.

Gandall gave notice that he would introduce a bill to amend section 1188, chapter 8, of the Civil Laws relating to the terms of Circuit Court.

Paele introduced a resolution for a jailor's house etc., at Waianae to cost \$4000.

Under suspension of rules the Judiciary Committee reported as follows: \$700 for repairing court house at Koolauloa, jail and lockup; that the resolution relating to a commission to go to the leper settlement be not entertained; that an appropriation of \$3000 for a new court house at Puaoli be deferred and taken up with the County bill; that the sums of \$300 for court house and jail at Kalapana and \$500 for a court house at Pahoa, Puna, be rejected; that \$2000 be allowed for repairs to Lahaina jail and jail fence.

MORE MONEY FOR TRANSLATION.

Fernandez presented a resolution providing for payment for work done at the following rates: Translating, 75 cents a page; typewriting, 25 cents a page; proof reading, 25 cents a page, and printing, \$1.50 a page.

Harris moved to amend to 50 cents for translation, 15 cents for typewriting and \$1.50 for printing including proof reading.

Fernandez said that nothing had been agreed upon but the trouble was that the men who were doing the work must have assurance of good pay to get good work.

Harris said that he found many errors in bills and he wanted to know about paying when the work was not done. Kumalea averred that the Printing Committee knew what it was about. The men who were doing the work were not sure of getting pay so did not work properly. The translators he said were lawyers who knew the terms used. Kumalea said that the time was short and the best service was needed. He said if the House wanted the bills finished quickly a liberal rate should be paid, otherwise the session would end and little be done; more than two dozen men were doing the work.

Speaker Beckley explained that work done before the appointment of the committee was paid for at 50 cents a page translation and \$1.50 a page, including proof reading.

Greenwell remarked he heard for the first time that rather had been decided upon. He thought common courtesy might have prompted consulting with him in the premises. He said he had requests for translations at 50 cents a page and printing at \$1.50 a folio. On suggestion of the Speaker the Committee and the house, after passing resolution was referred to the Printing House bill No. 84 providing for a flag for the Territory, adjourned for the day.

Kanoho objected to the bill going through without having been printed. He declared that he would not vote as he did not like the bill and did not vote against it. There were seven votes against the bill. All House members.

IN THE SENATE

The Senate adjourned for the day.

Secretary Savigas read a communication from the House relating to the adoption of the Achi resolution praying for an appropriation of \$250,000 from Congress for Educational purposes in Hawaii.

A petition from the settlers in Oia, asking for an appropriation for a school house at the 22-mile road, was referred to the committee on health and education.

A petition from a number of residents of Honolulu, asking for an appropriation of \$1,000 for an instructor in ice-making in the public schools, was referred to the same committee.

Thirty-five settlers of Mountain View asked for an appropriation of \$10,000 for a road in that vicinity, stating that the money already appropriated had not been spent. It was referred to the committee on public lands.

THE BAILIFF LAW.

Senator C. Brown reported for the judiciary committee, recommending the repeal of the bailiff law, and it passed its first reading.

The judiciary committee reported favorably on the Dickey bill designating public holidays, and its passage was recommended. The only changes are in dropping two of the obsolete holidays, January 17 and November 23, and adding Decoration day and Washington's birthday. The report was adopted, and the bill was made the final order for today.

WAYS AND MEANS REPORTS.

Senator Baldwin reported for the committee on ways and means, recommending that the Kalaupokalani bill exempting all persons up to \$1,000 and providing that corporations, estates, etc., should not be exempted, be laid on the table, as all these matters are provided for in the county bill. The report was adopted.

Senator Baldwin reported on the Brown loan bill, and recommended its passage. The report was adopted, and the bill will be put on its passage today.

Senator Baldwin reported on the Kalaupokalani bill increasing the taxation rate to 2 per cent that "all taxation measures are fully provided for in the county bill." He recommends that the bill be tabled, to be taken up with the county bill.

The ways and means committee recommended also that the merchandise bill introduced by Kalaupokalani be tabled.

SUBSTITUTE BILL.

Senator C. Brown, for the judiciary committee, reported a substitute bill for the one providing for the repeal of the tax on the importation of spirituous liquors, saying that the whole law should not be repealed. The substitute bill provides for a fine of \$500 or a year's imprisonment for importation of liquors by persons not so licensed, or not for the importer's own use. The report was adopted and the bill passed its first reading.

JUMP ON McCANDLESS.

Senator McCandless was the target of a general attack from two or three of the Senators yesterday, because of a report of the committee of public lands and internal improvements. McCandless reported that resolutions providing \$35,000 for Queen street improvement, for improvement of Elio and Kona roads, for water main on Lihilihi street, \$45,000 for a cemetery, \$13,000 for Moiliili road, and \$10,000 on Maui roads, be laid on the table to be considered with the general appropriation bill. He stated that many of the improvements provided in the resolutions were contained in the estimates of the public works department. The report was withdrawn because of objections from Achi, Isenberg, and Baldwin.

NEED OF NEW LAWS.

Senator Cecil Brown reported for the judiciary committee, recommending the adoption of the bill-cutting the penalty for larceny to one year. The report was adopted.

Senator Dickey introduced a resolution providing for the insertion of an item of \$2 in the appropriation bill to reimburse the registration board of Maui for expenses of election, and which could not be paid because of the exhaustion of the appropriation bill.

LAHAINALUNA AGAIN.

Senator Achi introduced a resolution calling upon the public lands committee to investigate the title to the land upon which the Lahainaluna Seminary stands. He stated that if the statement made by Senator Baldwin regarding the sectarian nature of the school is true, then the Legislature could not make an appropriation for the support of the school, as the Organic Act provided that the Territory could not appropriate public money for a sectarian institution.

Senator Baldwin stated that he had since looked up the exact language of the grant from the American Board of Foreign Missions to the Territorial government, and found that it was simply a negative statement, namely: That "no other doctrine than the gospel of the Protestant church" could be taught there.

On motion of Senator Isenberg the resolution was referred to the committee on health and education.

MORE MONEY WANTED.

Senator McCandless presented a resolution calling for the insertion in the appropriation bill of an item of \$5,000 for school houses at Alea and Ewa. The resolution was referred to the committee on health and education.

Senator Kalaupokalani gave notice of a resolution providing for an item of \$50,000 in the appropriation bill for the repair and improvement of Fort, Punchbowl, Kinau and other streets.

Senator Achi moved the insertion in the appropriation bill of an item of \$10,000 for repairing the upper Kalihii road.

MORE BILLS.

Senator Baldwin gave notice of an act providing for the incorporation of societies for the prevention of cruelty to children.

Senator Paris read his bill for the encouragement of cultivation of pineapples, and upon the recommendation of Senator Achi it was referred to the same committee having charge of the matter.

Senator Isenberg moved for the insertion in the appropriation bill of an item of \$10,000 for repairing the upper Kalihii road.

It was ordered printed.

BALDWIN WANTS TO WORK.

Senator Baldwin moved that the Governor's message had at last been printed, that the second section containing the current appropriations be referred to the committee on public expenditures.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION.

Senator Achi introduced a resolution calling upon the health and education committee to investigate the refusal of the authorities to issue a license to the Occidental Hotel.

AGAINST LAZARETTO.

Senator Dickey introduced a joint resolution against a national lazaretto in Hawaii, which was adopted, Senators J. T. Brown, Palmer, Woods and Nakaupahu voting with the Republicans.

MALT LICENSE AGAIN.

The retail malt liquor bill was called up for passage and read. Senator McCandless proposed an amendment providing that the limits in which beer licenses could not be issued include both sides of Alakea street and the waterfront. Upon motion of Senator Achi, further consideration of the bill was postponed until today.

The following Senate bills were referred to committees: Nos. 22, 23, 29, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, and 64 to the judiciary committee; No. 15 to the public lands committee; Nos. 37 and 43 to health and education; Nos. 33 and 45 to ways and means.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Feb 12—W C Achi and wife to A Fraga; Lot 12, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.
W C Achi and wife to A C Silva; Lot 2, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.

Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 1 and 2, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.
Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 3 and 4, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.

Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 5 and 6, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.
Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 7 and 8, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.

Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 9 and 10, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.
Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 11 and 12, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.

Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 13 and 14, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.
Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 15 and 16, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.

Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 17 and 18, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.
Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 19 and 20, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.

Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 21 and 22, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.
Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 23 and 24, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.

Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 25 and 26, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.
Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 27 and 28, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.

Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 29 and 30, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.
Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 31 and 32, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.

Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 33 and 34, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.
Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 35 and 36, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.

Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 37 and 38, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.
Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 39 and 40, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.

Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 41 and 42, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.
Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 43 and 44, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.

Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 45 and 46, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.
Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 47 and 48, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.

Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 49 and 50, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.
Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 51 and 52, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.

Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 53 and 54, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.
Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 55 and 56, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.

Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 57 and 58, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.
Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 59 and 60, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.

Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 61 and 62, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.
Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 63 and 64, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.

Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 65 and 66, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.
Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 67 and 68, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.

Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 69 and 70, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.
Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 71 and 72, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.

Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 73 and 74, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.
Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 75 and 76, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.

Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 77 and 78, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.
Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 79 and 80, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.

Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 81 and 82, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.
Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 83 and 84, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.

Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 85 and 86, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.
Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 87 and 88, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.

Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 89 and 90, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.
Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 91 and 92, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.

Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 93 and 94, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.
Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 95 and 96, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.

Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 97 and 98, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.
Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 99 and 100, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.

Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 101 and 102, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.
Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 103 and 104, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.

Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 105 and 106, 1/2 A. K. Kaplan, Honolulu, Oahu, D; consideration, \$200.
Feb 13—Jas K. Clark to F P Woods; Lots 10